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**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES
(2024-25)**

(EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT)**

**[ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE
OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SIXTH
REPORT ON 'IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS MEASURES/SCHEMES
FOR WELFARE OF OBCs UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT']**

EIGHTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
*August, 2025/ Sravana, 1947 (Saka)***

EIGHTH REPORT

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (2024-25)

(EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)

**[Action Taken by the Government on the
Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report on
‘Implementation of various measures/schemes for Welfare of OBCs
under the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment’]**

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 08.08.2025

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 08.08.2025



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August, 2025/ Sravana, 1947 (Saka)

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2024-25)	(iii)
INTRODUCTION	(v)
CHAPTER I Report.....	(1)
CHAPTER II Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government.....	(6)
CHAPTER III Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in the light of the replies received from the Government.....	(21)
CHAPTER IV Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.....	(22)
CHAPTER V Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited.....	(25)

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE I	Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) O.M. No. 36012/22/93-Estt (SCT) dated 08.09.1993.	(26)
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I	Extracts of Minutes of the Sitting of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2024-25) held on 07.08.2025.....	(36)
APPENDIX II	Analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backwards Classes contained in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha).....	(38)

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OBCs (2024-25)

SHRI GANESH SINGH – HON'BLE CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS
LOK SABHA

2. Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla
3. Shri Manickam Tagore B.
4. Shri T. R. Baalu
5. Shri Vijay Baghel
6. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
7. Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri
8. Shri G. Lakshminarayana
9. Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato
10. Shri Jyotirmay Singh Mahato
11. Shri Rodmal Nagar
12. Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary
13. Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar
14. Shri Lumba Ram
15. Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani
16. Dr. Swami Sachidanand Hari Sakshi
17. Shri K. Sudhakaran
18. Smt. Pratibha Suresh Dhanorkar
19. Shri Ashok Kumar Yadav
20. Shri Giridhari Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

21. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
22. Shri Subhasish Khuntia
23. Shri Baburam Nishad
24. Shri Shambhu Sharan Patel
25. Ms. Kavita Patidar
26. Dr. Jashvantsinh Salamsinh Parmar*
27. Shri S. Selvaganabathy
28. Shri C. Ve Shanmugam
29. Shri Ashok Singh
30. Dr. V. Sivadasan

**Elected w.e.f 23rd December, 2024 vide Bulletin Part- II dated 23.12.2024.*

SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Atul Anand | - Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri Khakhai Zou | - Director |
| 3. Shri Puneet Bhatia | - Deputy Secretary |
| 4. Shri Devender Kumar Dobriyal | - Assistant Committee Officer |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2024-25) having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Implementation of various measures/schemes for Welfare of OBCs under the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment' pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

2. The Sixth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 1st April, 2025. The Report was also laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the same day. The replies of the Government to all the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report were received on 15th July, 2025.

3. The replies of the Government were examined and the Draft Action Taken Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 07 August, 2025.

4. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Chapter-I of the Report.

5. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in Appendix-II.

NEW DELHI
07 August, 2025
16 Sravana, 1947 (Saka)

GANESH SINGH,
Chairperson,
Committee on Welfare of OBCs

CHAPTER -1

REPORT

This Report of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Sixth Report on 'Implementation of various measures/schemes for Welfare of OBCs under the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment' pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

2. The Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee was presented to Lok Sabha on 1st April, 2025. The Report was also laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the same day i.e. 1st April, 2025. The Report contained 12 Observations/Recommendations. Action Taken Replies in respect of all the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report have been received from the Government. These have been examined and categorised as follows:

- (i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:

Recommendation Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12

(Total-10)
Chapter-II

- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies:

Recommendation Sl. No. -NIL-

(Total-NIL)
Chapter-III

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration:

Recommendation Sl. No. 9 and 10

(Total-02)
Chapter-IV

- (iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:

Recommendation Sl. No. -NIL-

(Total- NIL)
Chapter-V

3. The Committee desire that further Action Taken Notes/Statements on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Report should be furnished to the Committee within three months of the presentation of this Report.

4. The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of the Observations/Recommendations made in their Sixth Report in the succeeding paragraphs.

Review of the Creamy Layer Limit:

Recommendation Sl. No. 9

5. The Committee take into account the provisions of review of creamy layer ceiling after a definite interval of time so as to take into consideration the increase in basic income of even the low income groups of the society. In this context, the Committee note that the income limit from Rs. 6.5 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh per annum was raised for determining the creamy layer amongst the OBCs in the year 2017. Since then, almost seven years have elapsed and revision of existing income limit of Rs. 8 lakh for determining the creamy layer amongst the OBCs is the 'need of hour' in order to extend the benefits of reservation policy and other ongoing welfare schemes to more and more persons belonging to the OBCs. The Committee feel that existing income limit of Rs. 8 lakh for determining the creamy layer amongst the OBCs is low which is covering only a small segment of OBCs and due to this, a large segment of OBC population, which is, otherwise in need of support from the State through various welfare schemes to raise its social and educational status in the society, is being deprived from the benefits of reservation policy. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to take necessary steps for revision of existing income limit of Rs. 8 lakh per annum for determining the creamy layer amongst the OBCs and to fix a substantially higher income limit after consulting with all the stakeholders so that more and more people from the backward classes can take benefits of reservation policy for OBCs and various ongoing welfare schemes of the Government.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

6. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“At present there is no proposal under consideration for further revision of the OBC creamy layer income limit.”

7. While reviewing the creamy layer threshold limit for OBCs, the Committee found that the present threshold limit of Rs. 8 lakh is insufficient given the increase in basic income of individuals of even lower income groups and the increasing trend of the inflation index. The Committee had, therefore, recommended to increase this limit to a substantially higher level. However, the Ministry in their action taken reply have stated that there is no proposal under consideration for further revision of the creamy layer limit. The Committee is aware of the fact that the income limit for determining creamy layer for OBCs should be reviewed every three years or even before the stipulated period, as mentioned in the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) O.M. No. 36012/22/93-Estt (SCT) (Annexure-I) dated 8th September, 1993. However, the same has not been revised since 2017. The Committee, therefore, in no uncertain words, reiterate their recommendation for reviewing and accordingly revising the present creamy layer threshold limit to cover more and more persons from the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) as this would eventually help in raising their socio-economic condition to a satisfactory level.

Establishing equivalence of posts in Autonomous Bodies/Organizations/Institutions with posts in Government for establishing creamy layer criteria:

Recommendation Sl. No. 10

8. The Committee are not oblivious of the fact that at present, equivalence of posts in Central PSUs vis-à-vis posts in Government for establishing creamy layer criteria have already been established. However, no equivalence of posts has been established in respect of posts in autonomous bodies /organizations/Institutions under the Government. Due to non-establishment of equivalence of posts in autonomous bodies /organizations/Institutions vis-à-vis posts in the Central and State Governments, a number of OBC candidates who have cleared UPSC Civil

Services Examination but have not been allotted services for the reasons that the parents of such candidates are working in such autonomous bodies /organizations/ Institutions where equivalence of posts have not been established so far. For this reason, income from salaries and agricultural land of the parents is being taken into consideration while determining creamy layer status for OBCs despite the fact that parents of such candidates are not holding the posts in such autonomous bodies which are falling in the category of creamy layer. The Committee are given to understand that Department of Personnel and Training *vide* their order dated 11.1.2023 have constituted an Inter-departmental Committee in the matter of recommending criteria to be put in place towards establishing equivalence of posts in State governments PSUs, Autonomous Bodies, etc. vis-à-vis posts in the Government for the purpose of determining Creamy Layer amongst OBCs.

The Committee comprises of the following members:

- a. Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training.
- b. Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- c. Secretary, Department of Higher Education.
- d. Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs; Secretary, Department of Public Enterprises.

Additional Secretary (S&V), Department of Personnel & Training (Member Secretary).

While taking note of the above developments, the Committee appreciate the serious efforts on the part of the Department of Personnel and Training to constitute a high level Committee to look into the matter and sort out issues once for all. Simultaneously, the Committee recommend the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, being part of inter-department committee, to pursue the matter with the Inter-departmental Committee to finalise the issue at the earliest and intimate the Committee in this regard.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

9. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“The matter regarding equivalence is under process in the Department.”

10. While examining the issue of establishing equivalence of posts in Autonomous Bodies/Organisations/Institutions with posts in Government for

establishing creamy layer criteria, the Committee found that the same has been established in Central PSUs *vis-à-vis* posts in Government but no such equivalence of posts has been established in the autonomous Bodies/Organisations/Institutions under the Central and State Governments due to which a number of eligible OBCs candidates have been deprived of their legitimate reservation benefits. The Committee have also come across instances where candidates have qualified competitive examination of UPSC, however, they were denied allocation of services due to the fact that they were found under creamy layer owing to non-establishment of equivalence of posts with Autonomous Bodies/Organisations/Institutions under the Central and State Governments. The Committee had, therefore, recommended that the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, being part of the already established inter-departmental Committee for the purpose, finalised the issue at the earliest. However, the Committee find that the action taken reply of the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment is lackadaisical and inconclusive in nature as it has been merely stated that “the matter regarding equivalence is under process in the Department”. Taking into account the nature of the reply of the Department, the Committee reiterate that the issue may be taken up with all the stakeholders so as to arrive at a consensus in the matter at the earliest and provide relief to the lakhs of OBC candidates who lose their candidatures in appointments/posts due to lack of clarity in the matter. The Committee would like to be informed about the action taken by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment in the matter.

CHAPTER-II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Revision of income limit and class of study for Pre-Matric Scheme for OBC students:

Recommendation (Sl. No. 1)

2.1 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee find that the PM-YASASVI Scheme envisages a provision of Pre-Matric scholarship for OBC students wherein financial assistance is to be provided to such students studying in class IX and X to complete their education. The Committee also find that the expenditure under the Scheme has shown fluctuating trend with Rs. 218.29 crore in 2021-22, Rs. 361.38 crore in the year 2022-23 and only Rs. 193.83 crore in the year 2023-24. From the Table as brought out in Part I of this Report, it is evident that the number of beneficiaries has also decreased substantially in the year 2023-24. The Committee are concerned to note about this decrease in number of beneficiaries and, hence, would like to be apprised of the reasons of such plummeting trend and also the measures taken by the Ministry to arrest the further decrease in the coming years. In the firm opinion of the Committee, this exercise should be undertaken at the earliest so that popularity of the Scheme be revived for the benefits of the OBC students.

The Committee also find the rationale of limiting scholarship to the students at class IX and class X quite perplexing. It is a matter of fact that a large number of dropouts at school level occur at quite early stage also even around the primary education stage itself on account of financial insufficiency. Moreover, the income limit for eligibility (not to exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum) also constricts the ambit of more eligible populace of needy ones amongst the OBCs. Therefore, the Committee, keeping in view the importance of basic education in the upliftment of marginalized section of the society, recommend the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to start the scholarship from

class V onwards and also revise the current eligibility limit of parental income from Rs. 2.5 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh per annum so as to cover more number of students from the OBCs.”

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

2.2 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented and administered in accordance with the procedures, State specific level conditions, laid down criteria by the State Governments/UT Administrations as per Scheme guidelines issued by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. Only the students studying in government schools are eligible under the scheme. Beneficiary data is furnished by the States/UTs in subsequent years along with their proposals. As per the information compiled, 20.29 lakh students got the benefit under the Scheme during the year 2023-24. The reasons behind the fluctuating numbers include

- *Submission of in-complete proposals or no proposals from following States/UTs;*

FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Haryana	Chhattisgarh	Bihar
Madhya Pradesh	Haryana	Chhattisgarh
Telangana	Jammu & Kashmir	Haryana
	Madhya Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir
	Telangana	Madhya Pradesh
	Dadar Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Maharashtra
	Delhi	Rajasthan
		Telangana
		Uttarakhand
		West Bengal
		Assam
		Tripura
		Andaman & Nicobar
		Chandigarh
		Dadar Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
		Delhi

- Late Utilization of funds sanctioned for particular year to other years by States/UTs;
- Shifting of States/UTs to Aadhaar based Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) mode;
- Transition of some States/UTs from physical mode (Offline Mode) to State Scholarship Portals/ National Scholarship Portal (Online Mode).

It may be noted that financial targets as envisaged in EFC note have been achieved as per details given below:

Pre-Matric	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Target	Rs. 103.00 Cr.	Rs. 113.00 Cr	Rs. 125.00 Cr.
RE	Rs. 250.00 Cr.	Rs. 394.61 Cr.	Rs. 210.00 Cr.
Achievement	Rs. 218.29 Cr.	Rs. 361.37 Cr.	Rs. 193.83 Cr.
Physical (beneficiaries)	58.62 lakh	24.91 lakh	20.29 lakh

Government is taking steps to monitor the performance of the Scheme. These include regular interaction with States/UTs, Regional Conferences with States/UTs, etc. wherein the implementation and progress of the implementation of Scheme is discussed. The Government has been regularly requesting the States/UTs to launch targeted awareness drives in schools, institutions and rural areas to inform students and parents about the scheme by using local languages, social media for better outreach.

The Rationale behind the Pre-Matric scholarship limiting at Class IX and X lies in reference to the RTE Act. The Act provides free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right. In this context, Children up to 8th Class are not considered for Pre-matric Scholarship under the Scheme.

The Scheme is due for review and revision in the next financial cycle that is from 2026-27 to 2030-31. The process regarding the revision of parental income limit is under discussion and will be taken up during the review in consultation with States/UTs and other stake holders and other Ministries/Departments.”

{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}

Revision of eligibility income threshold for Post-Matric under PM-YASASVI Scheme:

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2)

2.3 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee find similar data for the expenditure under the Scheme of Post-Matric scholarship where there is a downward trend of expenditure from Rs. 1320 crore in the year 2021-22 to only Rs. 988 crore in the year 2023-24. The number of beneficiaries has also gone down from 38.04 lakhs to 24.45 lakhs. One of the reasons for the low popularity of the Scheme, in the opinion of the Committee, could be the income eligibility threshold which is quite low. In this sequel, the Committee, in no uncertain words recommend that the threshold limit be kept at least Rs. 5 lakhs from the existing Rs. 2.5 lakhs so that benefits of this can reach to the targeted beneficiaries.”

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

2.4 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented and administered in accordance with the procedures, State specific level conditions, laid down criteria by the State Governments/UT Administrations as per Scheme guidelines issued by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. Beneficiary data is furnished by the States/UTs in subsequent years along with their proposals. As per the information compiled, 24.24 lakh students got the benefit under the Scheme during the year 2023-24. The reasons behind the fluctuating numbers include

- Submission of in-complete proposals or no proposals from following States/UTs;

FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Haryana	Bihar	Bihar
Punjab	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh
	Jammu & Kashmir	Haryana
	Jharkhand	Jammu & Kashmir
	Punjab	Kerala,

	Telangana	Madhya Pradesh
	Andaman & Nicobar	Maharashtra
	Assam	Punjab
		Rajasthan
		Uttarakhand
		West Bengal
		Chandigarh
		Assam
		Sikkim
		Telangana

- Late Utilization of funds sanctioned for particular year to other years by States/UTs;
- Shifting of States/UTs to Aadhaar based Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) mode;
- Transition of some States/UTs from physical mode (Offline Mode) to State Scholarship Portals/ National Scholarship Portal (Online Mode).

It may be noted that financial targets as envisaged in EFC note have been achieved as per details given below:

Pre-matric	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Target as per EFC	Rs. 582.00 Cr.	Rs. 640.5 Cr	Rs. 775.00 Cr.
RE	Rs. 1300.00 Cr.	Rs. 1083.00 Cr.	Rs. 1087.00 Cr.
Achievement	Rs. 1320.14 Cr.	Rs. 1005.61 Cr.	Rs. 988.05 Cr.
Physical (beneficiaries)	38.04 lakh	25.55 lakh	27.51 lakh

Government is taking steps to monitor the performance of the Scheme. These include regular interaction with States/UTs, Regional Conferences with States/UTs, etc. wherein the implementation and progress of the implementation of Scheme is discussed. The Government has requesting the States/UTs to launch targeted awareness drives in schools, institutions and rural areas to inform students and parents about the scheme by using local languages, social media for better outreach.

The Scheme is due for review and revision in the next financial cycle that is from 2026-27 to 2030-31. The process regarding the revision of parental income limit is under discussion and will be taken up during the

review in consultation with States/UTs and other stake holders and other Ministries/Departments.”

{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}

Top Class School Education for OBCs, EBCs & DNTs:

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3)

2.5 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee are given to understand that Top Class Education in Schools Scheme has been implemented from the year 2022-23 to provide premium education to meritorious students belonging to OBC, EBC, and DNT categories by funding their education from class 9 onwards till they complete class 12 by providing full financial support. The Committee appreciate that 30% of the slots under the Scheme are reserved exclusively for girl students belonging to backward classes. This provision would certainly give a fillip to the innumerable steps being taken by the Central Government to promote girls’ education. However, the Committee note that the income eligibility limit under the Scheme is Rs. 2.5 lakh only which is a constraint for bringing more eligible population belonging to backward classes, into the fold. The Committee, therefore, recommend that:

- (i) the family income eligibility limit of Rs. 2.5 lakh may, in this category too be increased suitably so that more and more students belonging to the OBCs can get the opportunity to avail benefits under the Scheme; and
- (ii) present total number of 15000 slots be increased in view of demand of OBC population to a substantial number considering large number of OBC population.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

2.6 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“The Scheme is due for review and revision in the next financial cycle that is from 2026-27 to 2030-31. The process regarding the revision of parental income limit and increasing the slots is under discussion and will be taken up during the review in consultation with stake holders and other Ministries/Departments.”

{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}

Top Class College Education for OBCs EBCs & DNTs:

Recommendation (Sl. No. 4)

2.7 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee find that the Top Class College Education for OBCs, EBCs and DNTs is a good initiative taken by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to provide financial assistance to the bright students belonging to backward classes. The Committee are of the view that this Scholarship Scheme will provide an excellent monetary support for imparting quality education to the students who do not get admission in the coveted institutions like IIMs/IITs/IIITs/AIIMs/NITs/NIFTs/NIDs/Indian Institutes of Hotel Management, National Law Universities and other Central Government Institutions for want of financial support from the Government. It is worthwhile to mention here that around 4763 students belonging to backward classes have been provided scholarships/funds under the Scheme in its very first year of operation (the Scheme has been implemented w.e.f. 2023-24 only). However, the Committee find that the family income eligibility limit under the Scheme is fixed at Rs. 2.5 lakh only which can be a hurdle for many bright students who are excluded due to this present family income criteria and, therefore, loose this golden opportunity to get quality higher education. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the family income ceiling of Rs. 2.5

lakh may be increased suitably so that more bright and eligible students from backward classes can avail the benefits of this Scheme in their pursuit of seeking higher education.”

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

2.8 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“The Scheme is due for review and revision in the next financial cycle that is from 2026-27 to 2030-31. The process regarding the revision of parental income limit is under discussion and will be taken up during the review in consultation with stake holders and other Ministries/Departments.”

{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}

Scheme of Construction of Hostels for Boys and Girls:

Recommendation (Sl. No. 5)

2.9 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee note that the mandate of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to States/Union Territories/Central Institutions for construction of hostels for boys and girls. The cost of construction of hostels is shared between the Centre and State in 60:40 ratios (in case of girls hostels, 90% of the cost will be borne by the Central Government). In the case of Union Territories without legislatures, Central Assistance shall be 100% and for North Eastern States and two Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), it shall be 90%. The expenditure under the Scheme has not been substantial for the last three years. As against BE of Rs. 30 crore for the year 2021-22, expenditure barely stood at Rs. 18.77 crore and as against a BE of 2022-23, the expenditure for the year 2023-24 was only recorded at Rs. 14.30 core. The Committee has been informed that the mid-term report on evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme prepared by Monitoring and Evaluation Office of Niti Aayog in October, 2020 which highlights that OBC

hostel scheme has been instrumental in facilitating the continuation of education for OBC students. The Committee desire that reduced expenditure against the allocation for the last three years needs to be reviewed in depth for improving the outcome of the Scheme. The Committee also recommend for construction of hostel exclusively for working women belonging to OBC community also in small and major cities under the Scheme.”

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

2.10 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“The Scheme is due for review and revision in the next financial cycle that is from 2026-27 to 2030-31. The issues will be taken up during the review in consultation with States & UTs and stake holders and other Ministries/Departments.”

{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}

PM Daksh Scheme:

Recommendation (Sl. No. 6)

2.11 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee note that for the economic empowerment of OBCs, skilling opportunities are provided through PM-DAKSH Scheme. The Committee desire that the stipend of Rs. 1,000 p.m. given to OBC trainee students under the Scheme be increased at par with Rs. 1,500 p.m. of SC trainees. Although the Ministry have justified that the higher ceiling of Rs. 1,500 p.m. for SC candidates was fixed considering the lower economic background as compared to OBC candidates, the Committee desire that the amount may be brought at par for both the categories. Moreover, the Committee further emphasis that Ministry increase the participation of the backward classes especially OBCs in the future in skill development. The Committee have been informed that the Scheme is due for next appraisal before 2026. Since it is

the endeavour of the Government to increase skill development, the Committee hope that more number of OBC candidates will be included in the next appraisal for skill development programme and such candidates are paid stipend at enhanced rate.”

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

2.12 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“PM-DAKSH Scheme was approved by Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for a period of five years, i.e. 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a financial outlay of Rs 450 Cr. However, for 2024-25 onwards, it has been decided in the Department to merge PM-DAKSH Scheme with PMKVY Scheme of MSDE. Therefore, no training was imparted under this Scheme for 2024-25.

As per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, skilling is the mandate of MSDE. PM-DAKSH Scheme is an additionality to PMKVY Scheme and all the job roles available in SIDH portal are covered under PMDAKSH Scheme which is a replica of PMKVY Scheme. It has been observed that similar and related schemes were being implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. After lot of deliberations, it has been decided that PM-DAKSH Scheme may be merged / implemented by MSDE being the Nodal Ministry for skilling and in order to have common ecosystem of skilling at one place and to merge PM-DAKSH Scheme with PMKVY Scheme of MSDE to have better convergence and harmonization.”

**{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}**

Reservation of OBCs in voluntary organizations/autonomous bodies/institutions under the Central Government:

Recommendation (Sl. No.7)

2.13 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee note that voluntary organizations/autonomous bodies and institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the Central Government are bound to implement the reservation policy in favour of persons belonging to OBCs to the extant rules in this regard. The Committee feel that the Ministry may insist upon implementation of reservation policy for OBCs in voluntary organizations, autonomous bodies, institutions, as a pre-condition to release grants-in-aid to such bodies. A centralized data of OBCs employees working in these organizations or agencies should also be maintained.”

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

2.14 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“DoPT vide OM No.36011/1/2022-Estt (Res-I) dated 28.03.2024 has issued guidelines/consolidated instructions for reservation for OBCs in PSUs, Autonomous Bodies and Voluntary Agencies. The consolidated instructions by DoPT would be reiterated.”

{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}

Income criteria to determine non - creamy layer status among OBCs:

Recommendation (Sl. No.8)

2.15 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee observe that uniform yardsticks are not being followed while applying income/wealth test to determine creamy layer status of OBC

candidates in certain States. The income from salaries and agricultural land of the parents of any candidate is being taken into consideration by the competent authorities in certain States while calculating his gross income to determine OBC creamy layer status which is not in consonance with the existing Reservation Policy for OBCs. As per existing Reservation Policy, income from salaries, agricultural land of the parents of any candidate is not to be taken into consideration while calculating gross income to determine OBC creamy layer status before issuing an OBC certificate. The Committee understand that the State Governments are competent to regulate the services of their employees including implementation of Reservation Policy in these services, but Committee are of the firm view that the prudence of the DoPT in drafting any specific rules or orders may be utilized by the State Governments while implementing the sensitive issues such as Reservation Policy. The Committee, hence, recommend the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to take up the issue with the State Governments concerned in the right earnest to follow uniform formula to the extent possible for determining creamy layer status among OBCs so that eligible persons do not face any hardship in getting OBC certificate from the competent authorities in the States. The Committee hope that such a step will ensure the eligible candidates to avail benefit of reservation policy.”

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

2.16 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“Based on policy of this Ministry, DoPT vide OM No36012/22/93-Estt. (SCT) Dated 8.09.1993 has issued guidelines for reservation for OBCs in Civil Posts and Services under the Government of India. The DoPT OM would be reiterated to the States.”

**{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}**

Increase in the amount of Central Allocation/Funds for Backward Classes:

Recommendation (Sl. No.11)

2.17 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee are constrained to note that despite Other Backward Classes (OBCs) being 52 per cent of the entire population of the Country as per Mandal Commission Report and 41 per cent as per the National Sample Survey conducted during 2004-05, less share of funds is being allocated by the Central Government for implementation of welfare schemes of OBCs. Despite, a number of welfare measures taken by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for welfare of OBCs, their socio-economic status is low as compared to the general population in the country. The annual share of Central Grants for OBCs is quite low (1838 lakhs approx.) in comparison to other castes viz., the Schedules Castes (7369 lakhs approx.) which comprises only 16.6 per cent population as per the 2011 census of India. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment need to take a compassionate view towards the share of Central Grants for welfare of OBCs in their Annual Budget. Considering the prevailing backwardness among OBCs, the Committee recommend that the Central Grants for OBCs should accordingly be enhanced so that more and more candidates belonging to the OBCs can be benefitted under various ongoing welfare schemes of the Government.”

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

2.18 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“Budget allocation at BE stage has increased in 2025-26. The allocation for PM-YASASVI and SHREYAS during last three years and current financial year is given below in following tables:

(a) Budget for Backward Class under the Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM-YASASVI)

Year	BE (In Cr)
2022-2023	1,581

2023-2024	1,588
2024-2025	1,836
2025-2026	2,190

(b) Budget for Backward Class under scheme of Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achiever Scheme for OBC & Others (SHREYAS)

Year	BE (In Cr)
2022-2023	80
2023-2024	86
2024-2025	80
2025-2026	250.13

”

{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}

Unspent Fund:

Recommendation (Sl. No.12)

2.19 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee are concerned to note that in almost all the scholarship Schemes for OBC students, a large amount has been found unspent leading to the compromise on the future of the OBC students. For example, in Pre-Matric Scholarship (86 lakhs approx.), Post-Matric Scholarship (98 lakhs approx.), Boys and Girls Hostels for OBCs (15 lakhs approx.), etc., a sizeable portion of the Central Grants remained unspent which is a cause of concern for the Committee. This unspent amount, at the end of each financial year, shows a lack of supervision and foresightedness on the part of the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, at this stage recommend that the Ministry must devise a suitable and effective monitoring mechanism to oversee the timely and effective utilization of the available funds for the students belonging to Other Backward Classes so as to provide them the opportunities to excel in their studies and future endeavours.”

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

2.20 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“Ministry is taking regular monitoring on utilization of the funds and implementation of the Schemes. The budget for PM-YASASVI and SHREYAS for OBCs and others is on upward trend with allocations of Rs. 2190.00 Cr and Rs. 250.13 Cr. respectively. The consultations and regular follow ups with States/UTs have yielded better results in both schemes of Pre and Post Matric Scholarship Schemes for OBCs. In the case of scheme for Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls, steps were taken for maximum utilization of funds which included inspections as well. The slots for the best performing institutions under the Top-Class Colleges scheme have been increased in 2025-26 for optimum utilization of budget allocations.

The Government is taking steps to monitor the performance of each Scheme. These include regular interaction with States/UTs, Regional Conferences with States/UTs, etc. wherein the implementation and progress of the implementation of Scheme is discussed. The Government has been requesting the States/UTs to launch targeted awareness drives in schools, colleges, institutions and rural areas to inform students and parents about the scheme by using local languages, social media for better outreach.”

**{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}**

CHAPTER-III

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

-NIL-

CHAPTER-IV

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

Review of the Creamy Layer Limit:

Recommendation (Sl. No.9)

4.1 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee take into account the provisions of review of creamy layer ceiling after a definite interval of time so as to take into consideration the increase in basic income of even the low income groups of the society. In this context, the Committee note that the income limit from Rs. 6.5 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh per annum was raised for determining the creamy layer amongst the OBCs in the year 2017. Since then, almost seven years have elapsed and revision of existing income limit of Rs. 8 lakh for determining the creamy layer amongst the OBCs is the ‘need of hour’ in order to extend the benefits of reservation policy and other ongoing welfare schemes to more and more persons belonging to the OBCs. The Committee feel that existing income limit of Rs. 8 lakh for determining the creamy layer amongst the OBCs is low which is covering only a small segment of OBCs and due to this, a large segment of OBC population, which is, otherwise in need of support from the State through various welfare schemes to raise its social and educational status in the society, is being deprived from the benefits of reservation policy. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to take necessary steps for revision of existing income limit of Rs. 8 lakh per annum for determining the creamy layer amongst the OBCs and to fix a substantially higher income limit after consulting with all the stakeholders so that more and more people from the backward classes can take benefits of reservation

policy for OBCs and various ongoing welfare schemes of the Government.”

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

4.2 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“At present there is no proposal under consideration for further revision of the OBC creamy layer income limit”

{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 7 of Chapter I of the Report)

Establishing equivalence of posts in Autonomous Bodies/Organizations/Institutions with posts in Government for establishing creamy layer criteria:

Recommendation (Sl. No.10)

4.3 The Committee in their Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended as under:

“The Committee are not oblivious of the fact that at present, equivalence of posts in Central PSUs vis-à-vis posts in Government for establishing creamy layer criteria have already been established. However, no equivalence of posts has been established in respect of posts in autonomous bodies /organizations/Institutions under the Government. Due to non-establishment of equivalence of posts in autonomous bodies /organizations/Institutions vis-à-vis posts in the Central and State Governments, a number of OBC candidates who have cleared UPSC Civil Services Examination but have not been allotted services for the reasons that the parents of such candidates are working in such autonomous bodies /organizations/ Institutions where equivalence of posts have not been established so far. For this reason, income from salaries and agricultural land of the parents is being taken into consideration while determining creamy layer status for OBCs despite the fact

that parents of such candidates are not holding the posts in such autonomous bodies which are falling in the category of creamy layer. The Committee are given to understand that Department of Personnel and Training *vide* their order dated 11.1.2023 have constituted an Inter-departmental Committee in the matter of recommending criteria to be put in place towards establishing equivalence of posts in State governments PSUs, Autonomous Bodies, etc. vis-à-vis posts in the Government for the purpose of determining Creamy Layer amongst OBCs.

The Committee comprises of the following members:

- a. Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training.
- b. Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- c. Secretary, Department of Higher Education.
- d. Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs; Secretary, Department of Public Enterprises.

Additional Secretary (S&V), Department of Personnel & Training (Member Secretary).

While taking note of the above developments, the Committee appreciate the serious efforts on the part of the Department of Personnel and Training to constitute a high level Committee to look into the matter and sort out issues once for all. Simultaneously, the Committee recommend the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, being part of inter-department committee, to pursue the matter with the Inter-departmental Committee to finalise the issue at the earliest and intimate the Committee in this regard.”

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

4.4 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) in their action taken reply have stated as under:

“The matter regarding equivalence is under process in the Department.”

{Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)
O.M No. BC-20011/3/2024-BC-II (89382) dated 15.07.2025}

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 10 of Chapter I of the Report)

CHAPTER-V

**OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL
REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED**

-NIL-

**New Delhi;
07 August, 2025
16 Sravana, 1947 (*Saka*)**

**Ganesh Singh
Chairperson,
Committee on Welfare of OBCs**

APPENDIX-I

**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES
(2024-25)**

**MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE
OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (2024-25) HELD ON 07TH AUGUST, 2025 IN
COMMITTEE ROOM 'B', PHA, NEW DELHI.**

The Committee sat from 1530 hrs. to 1600 hrs.

PRESENT

SHRI GANESH SINGH – CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Vijay Baghel
3. Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri
4. Shri G. Lakshminarayana
5. Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato
6. Shri Jyotirmay Singh Mahato
7. Shri Lumba Ram
8. Smt. Pratibha Suresh Dhanorkar
9. Shri Ashok Kumar Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

10. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
11. Shri Baburam Nishad
12. Shri Shambhu Sharan Patel
13. Ms. Kavita Patidar
14. Shri S. Selvaganabathy
15. Dr. V. Sivadasan

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri Atul Anand | — | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri Khakhai Zou | — | Director |
| 3. Shri Puneet Bhatia | — | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2024-25). Thereafter, the Committee considered the following draft Action Taken Reports for adoption: -

- (i) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendation contained in the Sixth Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2024-25) on the subject 'Implementation of various measures/schemes for Welfare of OBCs under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment)'; and
- (ii) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2024-25) on the subject 'Formulation and implementation of Reservation Policy for OBCs in the posts and services under Government of India & Union Territories and Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their welfare in various Departments /Organisations/Institutions under the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions'.

3. The Committee adopted the aforesaid draft Reports without any modifications after a brief discussion and authorized the Chairperson to finalize the Reports and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

*4 *****

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related to this report.

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SIXTH REPORT (EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

(EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)

(Refer Para 5 of Introduction)

(i) Total No. of Observations/Recommendations: 12

(ii) Observations/Recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted by the Government:

Recommendation Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12

Total: 10

Percentage 83.33%

(iii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies received from the Government:

-NIL-

Total: 0

Percentage 0%

(iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration:

Recommendation Sl. Nos. 9 and 10

Total: 02

Percentage 16.67%

(v) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:

-NIL-

Total: 0

Percentage 0%

No. 36012/22/93-Estt. (SCT)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi the 8th September 93

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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

....

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

2. Consequent to the consideration of the Expert Committee's recommendations this Department's Office Memorandum No. 36012/31/90-Estt. (SCT), dated 13.8.90 referred to in para (1) above is hereby modified to provide as follows:

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

...../-

- (d) The OBCs for the purpose of the aforesaid reservation would comprise, in the first phase, the castes and communities which are common to both the lists in the report of the Mandal Commission and the State Governments' Lists. A list of such castes and communities is being issued separately by the Ministry of Welfare.
- (e) The aforesaid reservation shall take immediate effect. However, this will not apply to vacancies where the recruitment process has already been initiated prior to the issue of this order.
3. Similar instructions in respect of public sector undertakings and financial institutions including public sector banks will be issued by the Department of Public Enterprises and by the Ministry of Finance respectively effective from the date of this Office Memorandum.

(Hindi version will follow).

Sarita Prasad

(Smt. Sarita Prasad)

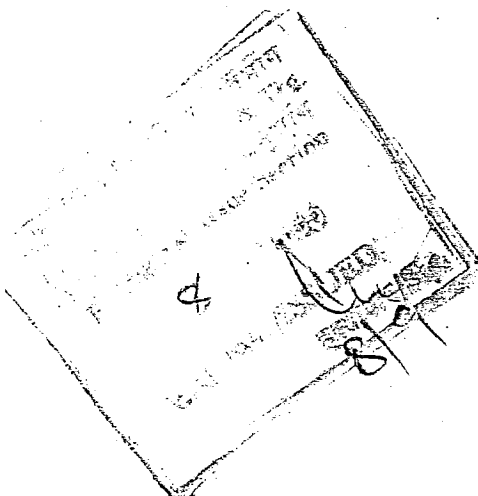
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To

All Ministries/Departments of Government of India

Copy :

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



SCHEDULE

Description of category	To whom rule of exclusion will apply
I. <u>CONSTITUTIONAL POSTS</u>	Son(s) and daughter(s) of (a) President of India; (b) Vice President of India; (c) Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts; (d) Chairman & Members of UPSC and of the State Public Service Commission; Chief Election Commissioner; Comptroller & Auditor General of India; (e) persons holding Constitutional positions of like nature.
II. <u>SERVICE CATEGORY</u>	
A. <u>Group A/Class I officers of the All India Central and State Services (Direct Recruits)</u>	Son(s) and daughter(s) of (a) parents, both of whom are Class I officers; (b) parents, either of whom is a Class I officer; (c) parents, both of whom are Class I officers, but one of them dies or suffers permanent incapacitation. (d) parents, either of whom is a Class I officer and such parent dies or suffers permanent incapacitation and before such death or such incapacitation has had the benefit of employment in any International Organisation like UN, IMF, World Bank, etc. for a period of not less than 5 years.

B. Group B/Class II officers of the Central &
State Services (Direct Recruitment).

- (e) parents, both of whom are Class I officers die or suffer permanent incapacitation and before such death or such incapacitation of the both, either of them has had the benefit of employment in any International Organisation like UN, IMF, World Bank, etc. for a period of not less than 5 years.

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

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

Son(s) and daughter(s) of

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

- (d) parents of whom the husband is a Class I officer (direct recruit or pre-forty promoted) and the wife is a Class II officer and the wife does; or suffers permanent incapacitation and
- (e) parents, of whom the wife is a Class I officer (Direct Recruit or pre-forty promoted) and the husband is a Class II officer and the husband dies or suffers permanent incapacitation.

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

Sons and daughters of

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

Sons and daughters of

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

C. Employees in Public Sector Undertakings etc.

The criteria enumerated in A & B above in this Category will apply mutatis mutandi to officers holding equivalent or comparable posts in PSUs, banks, Insurance Organisations, Universities, etc. and also to equivalent or comparable posts and

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Positions under private employment, pending the evaluation of the posts on equivalent or comparable basis in these institutions, the criteria specified in Category VI below will apply to the officers in these Institutions.

ARMED FORCES INCLUDING P.R.A.-MILITARY FORCES
(Persons holding civil posts are not included)

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

Provided that:-

- (i) if the wife of an Armed Forces Officer is herself in the Armed Forces (i.e., the category under consideration) the rule of exclusion will apply only when she herself has reached the rank of Colonel;
- (ii) the service ranks below Colonel of husband and wife shall not be clubbed together;
- (iii) If the wife of an officer in the Armed Forces is in civil employment, this will not be taken into account for applying the rule of exclusion unless she falls in the service category under item No. II in which case the criteria and conditions enumerated therein will apply to her independently.

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IV PROFESSIONAL CLASS AND THOSE ENGAGED IN
TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(I) Persons engaged in profession as a doctor,
lawyer, chartered accountant, Income-Tax
Consultant, financial or management
consultant, surgeon, engineer,
architect, computer specialist, film artists
and other film professional, author, playwright,
sports person, sports professional, media
professional or any other vocations of like
status;

(II) Persons engaged in trade, business and industry

Criteria specified against
Category VI will apply:-

Criteria specified against Category
VI will apply:

Explanation:

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

V. PROPERTY OWNERSA. Agricultural Holdings

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

(a) only irrigated land which is equal to or more than 85% of the statutory ceiling area, or

(b) both irrigated and unirrigated land, as follows:

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

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

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B. Plantations

(i) Coffee, tea, rubber, etc.

(ii) Mango, citrus, apple plantations etc.

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

VI INCOME/WEALTH TEST

Criteria of income/wealth specified in Category below will apply.

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

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

Son(s) and daughter(s)

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

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

Explanation:

(i) Income from salaries or agricultural land shall not be clubbed;

(ii) The income criteria in terms of rupee will be modified taking into account the change in situation, viz. Rs. 10,000 in the

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its value every three years. If the situation, however, so demands, the interrugans may be less.

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