**PRESS NOTE**

**Date: 03.07.2018**

**NATIONAL OBC FEDERATION is going to hold Round Table Conference with MPs, MLAs, Ministers, Professors, Presidents/Secretaries of OBC Organisations, Associations, Sangams of Telangana State**

**on 10.07.2018 at Exhibition Society Office Building, Nampally, Hyderabad from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.**

**AND**

**of A.P. State on 11.07.2018 at Taj Regency, Collectorate Road, Guntur from 10.00 AM to 1.00PM**

**for securing social justice**

**AND**

**Collectively demand for**

1. **Constitutional Status to National Commission for Backward Classes.**
2. **Publication of Socio-Economic Casts Census 2011, culminating of OBCs**

**And also the Backward Class Casts Census of the States.**

1. **Sub-Categorization of Central OBC list on scientific basis and casts census.**
2. **Next Census to be conducted in 2021 on caste basis.**
3. **Remove/liberalize the Creamy Layer for OBCs.**
4. **To constitute OBC Ministry at Centre level and other States.**
5. **Reservations to the Members of Parliament, Legislative Assemblies and Councils,**

**Zilla Parishads, Nominated Posts, etc., in proportion to the population of OBCs.**

1. **To increase the reservations above 27% Quota according to population of OBCs and**

**also to provide reservations in the promotions.**

1. **Provide Reservations for OBC’s in Private sector.**
2. **For implementation of All India Judicial Services.**
3. **At least 27% reservations for the appointments of the High Courts and Supreme Court**

**Judges for OBCs.**

1. **Action plan to get political justice/powers for OBC’s.**
2. **Next Action Plan of States OBC and National OBC Federation Movement.**
3. **Govt. should bear total expenses of OBC Students in Higher Education of Medical,**

**Engineering, IIT, MBA etc., and all types of competition examinations.**

1. **To provide the special reservation to the poor of the General Classes on the basis of**

**the occupation cum income criteria in addition to the reservations to the OBCs.**

1. **Simplification of OBC Certificate.**
2. **3rd National Convention Rashtriya OBC Mahasangh on 7th August 2018 at**

**Mumbai (Maharashtra).**

**Justice V. Eswaraiah,**

**Former Chairman, NCBC, Govt. of India**

**President, National OBC Federation**

**Contact**

**Participants are requested to send their acceptance through SMS to**

**M.Nos. 9440621411 and 9533061600 for HYDERABAD Meet**

**And**

**for GUNTUR Meet to M.Nos.9849856568, 9246444777 and 9000447874**

To fulfil the vision of Dr. Ambedkar and long cherished dream of the OBCs and to secure all the citizens of India:

“Justice, Social, Economic and Political;

Liberty of thought, expression, believe, faith and worship;

Equality of Status and opportunity;

And to promote among them all

Fraternity assuring the dignity of individuals and the unity and

integrity of the nation”.

These are the national goals which have to be achieved through the means of constitution silently, peacefully with unity.

The OBC leaders to work with unity for educating the OBCs about the need and importance of the social, political and economic justice.

Therefore, Late Sri Kanshiram Ji had conceived and successfully experimented with the principle of sharing the political power among all castes and communities in direct proportion to their population in the country.

To achieve socio-economic political justice, the OBCs must get the share in the political power in proportion to their population. If the OBCs are enlightened about the importance of the vote by exercising their franchise in favour of BC candidates, it will be easy to get the aforementioned demands fulfilled.

Social justice is misunderstood in general, but in fact the larger Bench judgment of Supreme Court of India in Mandal case i.e., Indra Sawhney Vs. Union of India (16.11.1992) held that the Backward classes means Schedule Casts, Schedule Tribes and Socially & Educationally Backward Classes of citizens known as Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

The Backward Classes can not only be identified with a reference to their caste but also the other groups and classes can be identified based on their occupation cum income irrespective of their caste. For example, all agriculture labourers, rickshaw pullers, drivers, street vendors, hawkers, porters, daily wage workers etc., may as well qualify for being designated as backward classes. To identify the deserving socially and educationally backward classes based on their occupation-cum-income irrespective of their caste, it is necessary to have a total survey of the entire Indian population containing their particulars about their social, educational, employment, economic, political, cultural factors. The Supreme Court in Mandal case held that the entire population of India has to be surveyed for properly recognising all the Backward classes and to have categories depending upon their degree of social backwardness.

Unfortunately, so far no such comprehensive survey has been taken up and results from even the half-baked Socio-Economic Casts Census of 2011 (SECC 2011) have not been published so far. Hence it is not possible to get a correct picture of the magnitude of the social, educational and employment deprivation faced by the backward classes of this country even after 70 years of Independence. The last caste census had been taken in British India in 1931. It covered only part of the country and was not

comprehensive. But under the present scenario, this has become a very important tool to deliver social justice to the OBCs. A thorough and comprehensive Caste Census is the only way which will serve this purpose. And for this, it is necessary to take suggestions from experts on different types of data to be collected, e.g. caste, occupation, economic status, social stigma, educational and employment status etc. Armed with data, the OBCs can be given comprehensive social, political and economic justice.

Unless the political justice is achieved for its citizens by having a common ideology it cannot be said that India is constituted into a democratic republic and therefore the political justice is the basis for securing the social justice, equality and fraternity for all the citizens.

We have the common vision and understanding for achieving the political justice by educating the people. The political power shall be shared to break the political monopoly of the vested interests of the country.

It is the requirement of the social justice that the whole system of governance should be revamped by protecting the independence of the three wings of the state and every department should be allowed to work without fear or favour or on any external pressure or influence. The Press should work impartially and propagate for the social justice.

The main causes for the failure of the democratic set-up and holistic development of all classes of citizens is dishonesty, corruption, casteism, communalism, favouritism. There is a lack of transparency and accountability at various levels. Systems are not allowed to function freely and impartially. Society consists of all castes, communities, religions and regions. Under the present process entire power is concentrated in the hands of few. Therefore there should be a change in the mind-set of the people to achieve the constitutionals goals.

**The status of OBCs in India at present is as follows:**

70% of the BCs are landless, remaining are having small extents of 2 or 3 Acres only.

90% of the BC students are studying in the Government Schools.

50% of the Government schools do not have the needs and facilities.

90% of the wealth in the hands of 10% of rich people.

90% of the Backward classes have the wealth of 10%.

Education and Health mostly in the private commercial sector.

Most of the employment is in the private sector.

To remove the disparities and to have the egalitarian society the OBC movement must be strengthen and there should be a national movement and struggle to achieve the social and political justice for all the citizens of India equally in proportion to their population.