

Appendix - 1

15. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

- (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- (2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to -
 - (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or
 - (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort, maintain wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of general public.
- (3) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.
- (4) ¹[Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.]

Notes on Article 15

Relationship to Article 14

In a sense, the general and abstract principle of equality laid down in article 14 is spelt out for certain situations in greater detail in article 15 and in some of the succeeding articles. But it should be noted that article 15 is limited to citizens, while article 14 extends to all persons. Secondly, article 15, clause (1) and article 15(2) are both limited to discrimination on the ground of religion, race, sex, place of birth or any of them. Thirdly, the article permits the State to make special provisions for women and children. Fourthly, the article also permits the State to make any special provision for the following :

- (a) *Socially and educationally backward classes of citizens;*
- (b) *Scheduled castes; and*
- (c) *Scheduled tribes.*

Article 14 prohibits the State from denying to any person equality before the law etc. Article 15(1) and article 16(2) project the citizen against

¹ Added by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act. 1951. sec. 2.

discrimination; *State of Sikkim v. Surandera Prasad Sharma*, JT (1994) 3 SC 372.

Discrimination

The crucial word in this article is 'discrimination', which means 'making an adverse distinction with regard to' or 'distinguishing unfavorably from others'; *Kathi Raning Rawat v. State of Saurashtra*, (1952) SCR 435, 442. Another crucial word is 'only' so that if the discrimination is based on some ground not connected with religion etc. but with some other rational factor the discrimination would be valid.

Appendix -2

A Note on Article 30

Minorities

The word 'minority' has not been defined in the Constitution. The Motilal Nehru Report (1928) showed a prominent desire to afford protection to minorities, but did not define the expression. The Sapru Report (1945) also proposed, *inter alia* a Minorities Commission but did not define *minority*. The Year Book on Human Rights (1950), page 490. The U.N. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities has defined 'minority' (by an inclusive definition) as under :

- (i) The term 'minority' includes only those non- document groups in a population which possesses and wish to preserve stable ethnic, religious or linguistic traditions or characteristics markedly different from those of the rest of the population; (ii) such minorities should properly include a number of persons sufficient by themselves to preserve such traditions or characteristics; and (iii) such minorities must be loyal to the State of which they are nationals.

Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights does not define the expression but gives the following right to them:

"In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of the group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion or to use their own language."

Minorities based on religion or language

Backward classes are not minorities within article 30. As K.M. Munshi [5 C.A.D. page 227] pointed out, "The Harijans generally known as the Scheduled Castes, are neither a racial minority nor a linguistic minority..... The Harijans are part and parcel of Hindu community."

Following judicial decisions are relevant as to the concept of 'minorities' :

- (i) *Kerala Education Bill, In re*, AIR 1958 SC 956, 976, 977.
 (ii) *Shri Krishna v. Gujarat University*, AIR 1962 Guj 88 (Shelat C.J.). (A judgment worth perusal).
 (iii) *Aldo Maria Pathroni v. E. C. Keshavan*, AIR 1965 Ker 75 (M.S. Menon, C.J.).
 (iv) *Sree Jain Swetamber Terapanthi Vidyalaya v. State of W.B.*, AIR 1982 Cal 101, 111 (B.C. Ray J.).

- (v) *D.A.V. College, Jullundur v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1971 SC 1737, 1744 (Reddy J).
- (vi) *Arya Samaj Education Trust v. Director of Education*, AIR 1976 Del 207, 218.
- (vii) *D. A. V. College, Jullundur v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1971 SC 1731.
- (viii) *D. A. V. College, Bhatinda v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1971 SC 1737,1742.

Appendix - 3
SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES

330. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People. - 1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for -

(a) the Scheduled Castes;

¹[(b) the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam; and]

(c) the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam.

(2) The number of seats reserved in any State ²[or Union territory] for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State² [or Union territory] in the House of the People as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State² [or Union territory] or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State² [for Union territory] or part of the State² [or Union territory], as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State² [for Union territory].

³(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2), the number of seats reserved in the House of the People for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats allotted to that State a proportion not less than the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the said autonomous districts bears to the total population of the State.]

⁴[*Explanation.*-In this article and in article 332, the expression “population” means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published:

Provided that the reference in this *Explanation* to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, be construed as a reference to the 1971 census.]

331. Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People.-Notwithstanding anything in article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately

¹ Subs. by the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984, sec.2, for sub-clause (b) (w.e.f 16-6-1986).

² Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, sec.29 and Sch.

³ Ins. by the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973, sec.3.

⁴ Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, sec.47 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.

332. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.-(1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, ¹²[except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam,] in the Legislative Assembly of every State³[***]

(2) Seats shall be reserved also for the autonomous districts in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam.

(3) The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of that Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State.

⁴[(3A) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (3), until the taking effect, under article 170, of the re-adjustment, on the basis of the first census after the year 2000, of the number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, the seats which shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any such State shall be-

- (a) if all the seats in the Legislative Assembly of such State in existence on the date of coming into force of the Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987 (hereafter in this clause referred to as the existing Assembly) are held by members of the Scheduled Tribes, all the seats except one;
- (b) in any other case, such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not less than the number (as on the said date) of members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the existing Assembly bears to the total number of seats in existing Assembly.]

¹ Subs. by the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984, sec. 3 for certain words (w.e.f. 16-6-1986).

² Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973, sec. 4 for certain words.

³ The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, sec. 29 and Sch.

⁴ Ins. by the Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987 sec. 2 (w.e.f. 21-9-1987)

¹[(3B) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (3), until the re-adjustment under article 170, takes effect on the basis of the first census after the year 2000, of the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tripura, the seats which shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly shall be, such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not less than the number, as on the date of coming into force of the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Act, 1992, of members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly in existence on the said date bears to the total number of seats in that Assembly.]

(4) The number of seats reserved for an autonomous district in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats in that Assembly a proportion not less than the population of the district bears to the total population of the State.

(5) The constituencies for the seats reserved for any autonomous district of Assam shall not comprise any area outside that district.² [***]

(6) No person who is not a member of a Scheduled Tribe of any autonomous district of the State of Assam shall be eligible for election to the Legislative Assembly of the State from any constituency of that district.³ [***]

Notes on Article 332

Sub-section (3B) of this article shall not affect any representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tripura until the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly existing at the commencement of this Act. [sec. 2 of Constitution (Seventy- second Amendment) Act, 1992.]

¹ Ins. by Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Act, 1992, sec.2.

² Certain words omitted by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971 (81 of 1971) Sec. 71 (w.e.f. 21-1-1972)

³ The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act 1956, sec. 29 and Sch.

Appendix - 4

335. Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts : The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

Notes on Article 335

Article 335 is to be read with article 46, which provides (as directive principle) that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation; *Comptroller v. Jagannathan*, AIR 1987 SC 537, paragraphs 21 and 22.

In the leading case on Mandal commission, relating to other backward classes the implications of articles 14, 15, 16, 335 etc. have been examined at length. According to the majority judgment, there is need to maintain a balance between reservation and efficiency has to be maintained not only with reference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but also with reference to other backward classes. Since sacrifice of merit may have to be made for social justice; *Indra Sawhney v. Union of India*, (1992) Supp (3) 217, paragraphs 417, 434, 836 and 859.

Whether a particular class is adequately represented in the services under the State is a matter within the subjective satisfaction of the appropriate Government based on the materials in the possession of the Government and the existing conditions in the society; *Indra Sawhney v. Union of India*, (1992) Supp (3) SCC 217.

Appendix - 4A

Reservations and Concessions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes¹

1. Reservations in Recruitments and Promotions

	Percentage Fixed	
	SC	ST
(i) Direct recruitment on an All India basis:		
(a) By open competition (i.e., through the UPSC or by means of open competitive test held by any other authority) ...	15	7.5
(b) Otherwise than at (a) above ...	16.66	7.5
(ii) Direct recruitment to Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region.	In proportion to the population of SC and ST in the respective States/Territories	
(iii) Posts filled by promotion in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 75%		
(a) Through limited departmental competitive examination in Groups 'B', 'C' and 'D' ...	15	7.5
(b) By selection from Group 'B' to the lowest rung or category in Group 'A' and in Groups 'B', 'C' and 'D' ...	15	7.5
(c) On the basis of seniority subject to fitness in Groups 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' ...	15	7.5

Posts classified as 'Scientific' or 'Technical' above the lowest grade in Group 'A' for conducting research or for organizing, guiding and directing research are exempted from reservation orders with the approval of the Minister concerned.

2. Model Rosters.-For effecting reservations correctly, following rosters have been prescribed:-

¹ Source: Muthuswamy and Brinda, *Swamy's Handbook 1996 for Central Government Servants*, Madras: Swamy Publishers, 1996, pp 264-65.

Note: Government of India in a recent directive (October 1997) decided to discontinue with the special promotion privileges enjoyed by Government employees belonging to SCs/STs. It has been opposed by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (NCSCST)

- (a) 200-point roster with the following points for direct recruitment on All India basis by open competition:-

Scheduled Castes

1	35	67	101	133	169
7	41	77	107	141	173
13	49	81	115	147	181
21	53	89	121	155	187
27	61	93	129	161	195

Scheduled Tribes

3	45	85	125	165
17	57	97	137	177
31	71	111	151	191

(SC 15%, ST 7.5% and OBC 27%).

- (b) 120-point roster with the following points for direct recruitment on All India basis otherwise than by open competition:

Scheduled Castes

1	25	47	71	93
7	31	53	77	99
13	37	59	81	105
19	41	65	87	111

Scheduled Tribes

3	29	57	83	109
17	43	69	97	

(SC 16.66%, ST 7.5 and OBC 27%)

- (c) 40-point roster with the following points for promotion:-

Scheduled Castes

1	8	14	22	28	36
---	---	----	----	----	----

Scheduled Tribes

4	17	31
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(SC 15% and ST 7.5%)

- (d) 100-point roster for recruitments on local or regional basis with various percentages commensurate with the proportion of SC/ST population of different States/UTs have also been prescribed.

3. Grouping of Posts.-Reservations will apply to each grade or post separately; but isolated posts of small cadres of similar status, salary and qualifications consisting of less than 20 posts in each cadre except Group 'D' Sweeper/Scavengers, will be grouped together for the purpose, with prior approval of the Department of Personnel and Training. A group so formed shall consist not less than 25 posts. Grouping is permitted only in direct recruitments and not in promotions. While grouping, vacancies will be plotted in the roster in chronological order of their occurrence. Total reservation in any of the posts/services so grouped should not exceed 50% of the vacancies filled in the post in a year. A reserved point must be filled only by a candidate belonging to the particular cadre to which the reserved point is earmarked.

4. Relaxations and Concessions.-(a) Maximum age-limit is increased by five years in direct recruitment.

(b) For direct recruitment in Group 'D' posts and Group 'C' posts, upper age limit is relaxable up to 45 years in respect of departmental SC/ST candidates working in posts in the same line or allied cadres.

Appendix - 5

341. Scheduled Castes.(1) The President ¹[may with respect to any State² [or Union territory], and where it is a State³[***] after consultation with the Governor⁴ [***] thereof] by public notification, ⁵specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State ⁶[or Union territory, as the case may be].

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

Notes on Article 341

See notes on article 342.

342. Scheduled Tribes.(1) The President ⁷[may with respect to any State ⁸[or Union territory], and where it is a State⁹[***] after consultation with the Governor¹⁰[***] thereof] by public notification,¹¹specify the tribes

¹ Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, sec. 10 for “may, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State”.

² Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act 1956, sec. 29 and Sch.

³ The words and letters “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule” omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, sec. 29 and Sch.

⁴ The words “or Rajpramukh’ omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, sec. 29 and Sch.

⁵ See the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) order, 1950 (C.O. 19), the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 (C.O. 32), the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956 (C.O. 52), the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956 (C.O. 64), the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 (C.O. 68), the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968 (C.O. 81) and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978 (C.O. 110).

⁶ Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, sec. 29 and Sch., for “any such State”.

⁷ Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, sec. 11, for “may, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State”.

⁸ Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, sec. 29 and Sch.

⁹ The words and, letters “specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule” omitted by the Constitution 9. Part B of the First - (Seventh Amendment) Act 1956, sec. 29 and Sch.

¹⁰ The words “or Rajpramukh omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, sec. 29 and Sch.

or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State⁸ [or Union territory, as the case may be].

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

Notes on Articles 341 and 342

Finality of Presidential Order

Article 342,

Presidential Order under article 342 regarding Scheduled Tribes is final. Court cannot add or subtract any entry. Its enquiry is confined to interpreting what an entry in the Presidential Order is intended to mean. Court cannot add to, modify or subtract from the Order. See the following cases on the above point:-

- (i) *B. Basavalingappa v. D. Munichinnappa*, AIR 1965 SC 1269, 1271.
- (ii) *Bhaiyalal v. Harikishan Singh*, AIR 1965 SC 1557: (1965) 3 SCR 877. (Scheduled Tribes).
- (iii) *Parsram v. Shivchand*, AIR 1969 SC 567: (1969) 1 SCC 20. (Scheduled Castes).
- (iv) *Dina v. Narayan Singh*, (1968) 38 ELR 212. (Scheduled Tribes).
- (v) *Bhaiya Ram Munda v. Anirudh Patar*, (1971) 1 SCR 804: AIR 1971 SC 2533. (Scheduled Tribes).
- (vi) *Srish Kumar v. State of Tripura*, AIR 1990 SC 991. (Scheduled Tribes).

Migrants

Bhils are recognized as Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Petitioner's father migrated to Bombay from Gujarat in 1961. There was

¹¹ See the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 (C.O. 22), the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 (C.O. 33), the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959 (C.O. 58), the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962 (C.O. 65), the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967 (C.O. 78), the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968 (C.O. 82), the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970 (C.O. 88) and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978 (C.O. 111).

reservation for Scheduled Tribes in medical colleges. But the petitioner was refused the facility of reservation, on the ground that Government Instruction 17(a) disallowed reservation for migrants from other States. It was held that the relevant clauses of the instruction were violative of articles 14, 15, 16, 19 and 342 of the Constitution; *Rajesh Arjunbhai Patel v. State of Maharashtra*, AIR 1990 Bom 114,117, 118.

Conversion

A person who is converted to another religion cannot claim Scheduled Caste status; *Soosai v. Union of India*, AIR 1986 SC 733.

Finality

The entries in the Presidential Order have to be taken as final. It is not open to the court to make any addition or subtraction from the Presidential Order. Enquiry is contemplated before the Presidential Order is made but any amendment to the Presidential Order can only be by legislation. The court cannot assume jurisdiction and enter into an enquiry to determine whether the three terms indicated in the Presidential Order, viz. Tripura/Tripuri/Tippera in Entry 15 includes Deshi Tripura which according to 15 some Government Circulars includes the Laskar Community.

The Order is made after detailed inquiry as to the economic status, the level of education and the necessity of protection, inclusion into or exclusion from the Order is made. The material relating to the Laskar tribe in 1930 or 1941 may not have been considered sufficient before the respective Orders were made for including the Laskars, said to have been covered by the description of Deshi Tripura. Therefore, even if historically this tribe was covered by the general description of Tripura that by itself may not justify its inclusion in the Order as a Scheduled Tribe; *Srish v. State of Tripura*, AIR 1990 SC 91, paragraphs 15-20.

It is open to the President to declare that a caste or sub- caste shall be deemed to be a Scheduled Caste in a particular part of a State and not in and the part. It follows that a person who wants to be elected from a Scheduled Caste constituency must show that he has been registered as a Scheduled Caste in his electoral roll; the fact that this caste is recognized as a Scheduled Caste in the constituency from which he is seeking election is of no avail.

Conversely, where the President's Notification declares a caste to be a SC for the purposes of certain specified States, no Court will direct that caste, to be declared SC in relation to another State; *Virendra v. Union of India*, AIR 1992 All 147, paragraph 6.

Where the President's Order specifies 'Dhoba' as a Scheduled Caste in Orissa, its literal synonym 'Rajaka' would also be admitted in that SC; *R.O. v. Prafulla*, AIR 1990 SC 727, paragraph 12A.

Under a Circular of the Government of India, dt. 6-8- 1984, a person who is a Scheduled Tribe in a State, according to the President's Order continues to be a Scheduled Tribe in another State to which he has migrated; *State v. Patel*, AIR 1992 Guj 42, paragraph 4.

In one case Scheduled Caste status was found to have been fraudulent, the State was directed to ensure that prescribed procedure for scrutiny be followed strictly, so that unscrupulous persons do not claim the benefit; *Madhuri Patel v. Additional Commissioner Tribal Development*, JT (1994) 5 SC 488.

Appendix - 6
NUMBER AND TYPES OF CONSTITUENCIES

STATE/UT		Type of Constituencies			
		Gen	SC	ST	Total
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	34	6	2	42
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	-	-	2
3.	ASSAM	11	1	2	14
4.	BIHAR	41	8	5	54
5.	GOA	2	-	-	2
6.	GUJARAT	20	2	4	26
7.	HARYANA	8	2	-	10
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	1	-	4
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	6	-	-	6
10.	KARNATAKA	24	4	-	28
11.	KERALA	18	2	-	20
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	25	6	9	40
13.	MAHARASHTRA	41	3	4	48
14.	MANIPUR	1	-	1	2
15.	MEGHALAYA	2	-	-	2
16.	MIZORAM	-	-	1	1
17.	NAGALAND	1	-	-	1
18.	ORISSA	13	3	5	21
19.	PUNJAB	10	3	-	13
20.	RAJASTHAN	18	4	3	25
21.	SIKKIM	1	-	-	1
22.	TAMIL NADU	32	7	-	39
23.	TRIPURA	1	-	1	2
24.	UTTAR PRADESH	67	18	-	85
25.	WEST BENGAL	32	8	2	42
26.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	1	-	-	1
27.	CHANDIGARH	1	-	-	1
28.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	-	-	1	1
29.	DAMAN & DIU	1	-	-	1
30.	DELHI	6	1	-	7
31.	LAKSHADWEEP	-	-	1	1
32.	PONDICHERRY	1	-	-	1
33.	TOTAL	423	79	41	543

Appendix - 7
COMMISSIONS OF BACKWARD CLASSES
1918-1990

Andhra Pradesh	Manohar Pershad Committee (1968-69) Ananta Raman Commission (1970) Muralidhara Rao Commission (1982)
Bihar	Mungeri Lal Commission (1971-76)
Gujarat	A.R. Bakshi Commission (1972-76) Justice C.V. Rane Commission (1981-83) Justice R.C. Mankad Commission (1987)
Haryana	Gurnam Singh Commission (1990) Justice Gajendragadkar Commission (1967-68) Justice J.N. Wazir Commission (1969) Justice Adarsh Anand Commission (1976-77)
Karnataka	Justice L.C. Miller Committee (1918-1920: Mysore) Naganna Gowda Commission (1960-61) L.G. Havanur Commission (1972-75) T. Venkataswamy Commission (1983-86) Justice Chinappa Reddy Commission (1989-90)
Kerala	Justice C.D. Nokes Committee (1935; Travanco – Cochin) V.K. Vioshvanathan Commission (1961-63) G. Kumar Pillai Commission (1964-66) N.P. Damodaran Commission (1967-70)
Maharashtra	O.H.B. Starte Committee (1928-30; Bombay Presidency) B.D. Deshmukh Committee (1961-64) Brish Bhan Committee (1965-66)
Punjab	A.N Sattanathan Commission (1969-70)
Tamil Nadu	J.M. Ambasankar Commission (1982-86)
Uttar Pradesh	Chhedi Lal Sathi Commission (1975-77)
All India	Kaka Kalelkar Commission (1953-55) B.P. Mandal Commission (1979-80)

Notes.

1. Where two dates are mentioned they refer to year of appointment and year of submission. Where only one is mentioned it refers to year of submission which is also the year of appointment in some cases.
2. The three commissions of the colonial period mentioned here had an ambit wider than those groups that later came to be known as "Backward Classes".

Appendix - 8
WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLLS

STATE/UT	WOMEN ELECTORS	WOMEN VOTERS	POLL %	
			WOMEN	TOTAL
1. Andhra Pradesh	24766006	14762029	59.61	63.02
2. Arunachal Pradesh	255676	134340	52.52	55.04
3. Assam	5917498	4523994	76.45	78.50
4. Bihar	27425781	13822823	50.40	59.45
5. Goa	431891	226810	52.52	56.33
6. Gujarat	13862396	4108454	29.64	35.92
7. Haryana	5146943	3539125	68.76	70.48
8. Himachal Pradesh	1760483	986270	56.02	57.58
9. Jammu & Kashmir	2076992	811992	39.09	48.96
10. Karnataka	15662388	8694923	55.51	60.22
11. Kerala	10631488	7478493	70.34	71.11
12. Madhya Pradesh	21215929	9965441	46.97	54.06
13. Maharashtra	26585192	12650195	47.58	52.45
14. Manipur	649758	479347	73.77	75.04
15. Meghalaya	542605	331046	61.01	61.62
16. Mizoram	204348	151050	73.92	73.41
17. Nagaland	416617	356097	85.47	88.32
18. Orissa	10654335	5816065	54.59	59.22
19. Punjab	6855344	4189345	61.11	62.25
20. Rajasthan	14351928	5268669	36.71	43.40
21. Sikkim	109403	80806	73.86	77.43
22. Tamil Nadu	21090335	13676286	64.85	66.93
23. Tripura	803703	622886	77.50	79.09
24. Uttar Pradesh	45599875	18710813	41.03	46.50
25. West Bengal	21584511	17453935	80.86	82.66
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	90648	55382	61.10	61.98
27. Chandigarh	195019	114367	58.64	58.41
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45103	35632	79.00	76.95
29. Daman & Diu	33675	25425	75.50	70.66
30. Delhi	3460907	1702977	49.20	50.62
31. Lakshadweep	16421	15000	91.35	89.04
32. Pondicherry	313133	238291	76.10	75.35
Total	282756512	151028308	53.41	57.94

Appendix - 9
PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN CANDIDATES

STATE/UT	NO. OF SEATS	No. of Women		
		Candidates	Elected	FDs
1. Andhra Pradesh	42	90	3	82
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	-	-
3. Assam	14	9	1	5
4. Bihar	54	41	3	35
5. Goa	2	-	-	-
6. Gujarat	26	18	2	15
7. Haryana	10	9	1	7
8. Himachal Pradesh	4	2	-	2
9. Jammu & Kashmir	6	8	-	8
10. Karnataka	28	71	1	68
11. Kerala	20	10	-	8
12. Madhya Pradesh	40	75	5	66
13. Maharashtra	48	42	2	36
14. Manipur	2	3	-	2
15. Meghalaya	2	1	-	1
16. Mizoram	1	-	-	-
17. Nagaland	1	-	-	-
18. Orissa	21	8	2	4
19. Punjab	13	17	1	14
20. Rajasthan	25	25	4	21
21. Sikkim	1	-	-	-
22. Tamil Nadu	39	15	-	14
23. Tripura	2	2	-	2
24. Uttar Pradesh	85	107	9	93
25. West Bengal	42	21	4	12
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	-	-	-
27. Chandigarh	1	-	-	-
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-
29. Daman & Diu	1	-	-	-
30. Delhi	7	24	2	22
31. Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-
32. Pondicherry	1	1	-	1
Total	543	599	40	518