

Other Backward Class Reservation in Indian States: A Challenge and Solution

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Abstract:

The term 'Class' signifies a form of social stratification. It is defined as a stratum of people who share similar socio-economic status or position. A class is considered to be backward if its members are economically and educationally less privileged compared to other classes in that society. The constitution refers to the term 'backward classes' in Articles 15(4) and 340(1). Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) empower the State to make special provisions for any socially and educationally backward class of citizens. Article 340 (1) authorizes the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes. A community is classified as "OBC" if it qualifies as "backward" based on a complex set of social, economic and educational criteria, as specified by the National Commission on Backward Classes (NCBC).

Primitive people have a large number of free castes and nomadic tribes. The total population of nomadic tribes in India is 15 crores according to the Supreme Court and Idatte Commission and the population of Maharashtra state is 2.41 crores (22%). In which OBC + VJNT + SBC = 4.30 crore (35 to 38%), 2.61 (22%), 52 lakh (4%) = 7,53,000 total population 56% of the population appears. Mandal Commission has provided state reservation of 27% reservation to 52% to 58% of the population at the national level except the share of SC, ST population under the local self-government institution. In Maharashtra state, according to BD Deshmukh, Thade, Dhewar, Idatte commission committee, during the tenure of Vasant Rao Naik Chief Minister, first OBC VJNT got 10%, 4% = total 14% again according to Mandal commission OBC, VJNT, SBC 19%, 11%, 2% respectively = 32% Reservation 56% of the population has passed the 2004 reservation law.

According to Iyengar, Renke, Idatte Aadi commission, things like hunting, catching birds, relocation are still prevalent in this society before the passing of Criminal Tribes Act of 1871. This is a society bound by ignorant habit. In all, 1600

castes, nomadic and non-notified tribes are scattered in different states across India. About 250 castes and tribes are yet to be identified by the government. They are living a life full of hellish poverty, far away from the right of freedom, citizenship.

Caste is immutable. Every person had to carry out the occupation assigned by that particular caste and he could not get the consent of the people to do the occupation in spite of the circumstances of doing other occupation, eg. A lifetime of making leather and footwear. He did not allow one caste to do the work of another caste and he did not allow another caste to do his work. Apart from Brahmins, they could not get education despite their wish. That's why these trades are going on even today and these people are known by the name of that caste. The generation of business and the family system are intertwined with each other combined with the lack of a well-trained workforce. The new generation is trained automatically and has been duped because of the genetics of the profession in the caste system throughout life.

In order to remove the social and educational backwardness of the backward communities and scheduled castes and tribes who do not have adequate representation in government services and institutions in India, the Government of India has approved all public and educational institutions except government and public sector units and religious/linguistic minority educational institutions. The quota system has been introduced to reserve the percentage of posts and seats in private educational institutions. The reservation policy has also been extended to the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Parliament of India.

Keywords:

Criminal Tribes Act for 150 years, Maharashtra OBC-Nomads population, Mandal commission, state reservation, triple test, caste wise census, reservation in population ratio, metrical scale, order of the Supreme Court

Objectives and relevance of the Study:

1. To study the socio-economic background of the nomadic tribes in Maharashtra.
2. To study the educational, official representation and resettlement of the backward area of the nomadic tribes in Maharashtra.
3. To study the status of state reservation of nomadic tribes in Maharashtra (2001-2011) according to the criteria of triple test as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court.
4. Studying the actual facts of the development corporations and showing the diagrams about various political, educational, social, adequate participation.

Research Methodology:

Analysis compiled by Major Research Project Report of Dr. Ashok Pawar Director, Vasantrao Naik Revision Center, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad University's University Grants Commission, Navi Delhi in the population compiled under Statistical Instruments Revision, Survey and Information Rights Act 2005 Primary data is collected through reference books, books and government reports, research institute reports, steering committee reports, journals, journals, dissertations, newspapers and official websites. At some point, secondary sources are considered. It includes statistical techniques, which are as follows: - Average, Percentage, Growth Rate, Expenditure-Population Formula, Survey Population Technique, Published-Unpublished Books, RTI-2005 Act Technique, Tehsil and District Level Survey, Universtiy and Vasantrao Naik Research and Training Center Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University. Aurangabad Research Project, University Grants Commission, New Delhi, the CPEPA Major Research Project Scheme, by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, has been proposed using survey, survey and micro-study method.

OBC Reservation: -

On October 10, 1951, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar resigned from the post of Union Law Minister due to non-formation of Backward Classes Commission through section 340 for the development of Other Backward Classes. Due to this pressure of Dr. Ambedkar, the Government of India established the Kaka Kalelkar Commission in 1953. But by expressing dissatisfaction with the recommendations of Kaka Kalelkar Commission, giving the reason for disturbing its social harmony, the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had rejected it. Due to which the recommendations

of Kaka Kalelkar Commission could not be implemented.

The Mandal Commission was established on 1 January 1979. Then Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister. The Mandal Commission had declared 3743 castes in India as backward castes, with Maharashtra having the highest number of OBC castes (216 castes). The Mandal Commission had placed some recommendations before the government for the development of the Other Backward Classes. In which, due to lack of adequate representation to other backward classes, government jobs, education, in the state of Maharashtra, under the leadership of Sharad Chandra Pawar, by taking initiative in Maharashtra, liberality was introduced towards OBC. Along with 27% reservation in state reservation, state political reservation was also recommended. In 1990 V. P. Singh government approved the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. But the recommendations were implemented on 16 November 1992 after the Supreme Court upheld the recommendations.

In which it was decided that, due to non-receipt of funds in 27% reservation, 19 OBCs, 11% Nomadic tribes, 2% SBC, as a whole, 52% reservation was passed. It was published in the Gazette of 2004. The Central Government has implemented 10% reservation for the economically backward sections of the upper castes. Due to the recommendations of Mandal Commission, OBC leaders like Gopinath Munde and Chhagan Bhujbal, Haribhau Rathod emerged in the politics of Maharashtra.

The Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act, 1969, was amended in 1994 by amending section 12(2)(c) in 1994. According to section 12(2)(c), 27% reservation was given to OBCs in local bodies in Maharashtra. The state of Maharashtra was given an ultimatum of tripla test, due to this, all the local units of the state, including the five district councils of Maharashtra, have banned the OBC VJNT reservation due to the decision of the court, due to the central government and the state government being the opposition, the issue of OBC reservation became a political issue and they are cursing each other.

Who contributed in the fight for OBC-VJNT reservation?

Great leaders like Karpoori Thakur, Madhav Singh Solanki, V. P. Singh and H. D. Deve Gowda have had to resign from their ministerial and prime ministerial posts. In Maharashtra also leaders like Adv. Janardan Patil, Namdevrao Sutar, D. B. Patil have sacrificed for OBC reservation.

On 7 August 1990, the then Prime Minister VP Singh announced the implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendations in the Parliament. According to the recommendation of the Mandal Commission, it was said that 27 percent reservation should be given to the backward classes in government jobs. Which was different from the 22.5 percent reservation given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes earlier. V. P. Singh had given reservation in central government jobs to OBCs by implementing a recommendation of the Mandal Commission report. By giving reservation in government jobs to OBCs, he permanently changed the direction of the country and society and democracy in India was extended to the marginalized groups. HD Deve Gowda was the first OBC Prime Minister of the country.

Madhavsingh Solanki, a Congress leader, four-time Chief Minister of Gujarat, former External Affairs Minister of India, Solanki was considered the father of KHAM theory in Gujarat. KHAM means Kshatriyas, Harijans, Adivasis and Muslims. He had to step down from the post of Chief Minister in March 1985 due to the agitation after the OBC reservation was approved.

Karpoori Thakur believed that "the cause of poverty and backwardness of Dalit, backward and other deprived society is not only economic but also social. Dr. Lohia had said about giving them a special opportunity. But these people are deprived of the right to equality, which is enshrined in the Constitution of India, far from special occasions. He is a symbol of the beginning of the rise of the backward in the politics of Bihar and the whole of North India. Karpoori Thakur had said in the Vidhan Sabha on 23 August 1973 in the debate on the problems of Dalit, backward and tribal society in the state that- It is undeniable that Harijans, Adivasis and backward people are economically highly exploited, socially humiliated and stigmatized. Huh. They are the most neglected from the educational and cultural point of view. Naturally, due to administrative bias due to economic and social reasons, these classes are victims of injustice and tyranny every day.

Important key points about Reservation)

The reservation of SC, ST has been given by the constitution, since this is a constitutional reservation in proportion to the population, their population is $13+7=20\%$ in the state of Maharashtra, so the OBC VJNT reservation has been placed within the radius of 50% of the total. Therefore 38% OBC, 11% VJNT, SBC 2% such 52% reservation is given in exceptional

circumstances in Maharashtra. Nothing can be done about this reservation. But the reservation given to OBC is given by specific law. Due to this, there is a difference between the reservation group and district level population given to OBCs in every state. In Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Godiya, Washim, Bhandara, Akola etc., the reservation given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given more in proportion to their population. Because of this, the claim of giving 27% reservation to OBC VJNT reservation at every level in the state of Maharashtra is unconstitutional, that is correct.

But this rule cannot apply to OBCs. Because there is no data available for the fixed population of OBC. That empirical situation is that the Maharashtra government has deliberately not conducted the caste survey in time. The opposition is making such allegations. If the order given by the Supreme Court to the State Government was given to the Home Ministry of the Central Government, then if the list of 23 questions is increased by 5 to 28 without any expenditure in the census of 2021, then 9 lakh people of the country and 56000 Lok Pratinidhi of Maharashtra state from state reservation. There is no chance of being deprived.

Problems of OBC reservation: -

Reservation for OBC, SC and ST is given within the limit of 50%. If the reservation given to SC, ST, OBC category goes above 50%, 27% reservation cannot be given to OBC. On one hand the reservation of SC and ST cannot be pushed, on the other hand they cannot cross the 50% reservation limit, OBC community is in the same dilemma. This is the crucial step for the reservation of 50%.

Why are funds diverted for OBC-VJNT schemes?

Imperial data should be collected to maintain the political reservation of OBCs as per Supreme Court order. The State Government has entrusted this task to the State Backwardness Commission. However, the state government does not provide Rs. 435 crore for the collection of imperial data. BJP's Fadnavis does not bring OBC data from the central government. Finance Minister Ajit Pawar withdrew Rs. Ajit Pawar had withdrawn Rs 108 crore from the Ministry of Social Welfare of Dalits + Tribals + OBCs. Dalit + Tribal + NT + VJNT category employees were getting reservation in promotion, Deputy Chief Minister Ajit Pawar also removed the reservation. The BJP government at the center is giving jobs to Brahmin-Savarna caste people through lateral entry, so it has become difficult for Dalits + Adivasis + OBCs to get jobs.

While the State Backwardness Commission has asked for Rs 435 crore to collect the imperial figures, Finance Minister Ajit Pawar has not given a single penny so far. Therefore, the commission has conducted a thorough survey and submitted a false and incorrect interim report to the court that OBCs constitute 38 per cent of the population. OBC reservation in local bodies has gone, now OBC reservation in jobs is also slowly getting destroyed.

Petition filed by Vikas Gawli :-

Vikas Gawli had filed a petition in the court against the additional OBC reservation in five districts of Vidarbha. According to him, based on the 1937 census, the OBC population at that time was shown to be 57%. So on what basis is the 27% reservation given to OBCs being given in today's date? What is the base of 27% of the population of OBC? The cancellation of political

reservation for OBCs in local bodies by the Supreme Court, while delivering its verdict on March 4, 2021, on Vikas Gawli's petition, has stirred the state.

Against this decision of the Supreme Court, the Maharashtra government had filed a petition for review. On 29 May 2021, Mr. The Supreme Court had dismissed this review petition. Due to which the local body elections to be held in Maharashtra on 19 July 2021 were extended to a further date. On 9 September 2021, the Supreme Court had ordered that elections cannot be canceled. Due to which the Election Commission had announced the local body elections of five districts on 13 September 2021. Therefore, on 15 September 2021, the state government promulgated an ordinance to provide reservation within the 50% limit

Maharashtra State Districtwise Population (2011) and Reservation

District	Total Population	SC Population (%)	ST Population (%)	Nomads Population Exclude Banjara (%)	Banjara Population (%)	OBC Population (%)	General Population (%)
Mumbai	3085411	219891 (7.19%)	25074 (0.80%)	486363 (15.65%)	185209 (6.08%)	1259842 (40.83%)	908791 (29.45%)
Mumbai Sub Urban	9356962	582991 (6.23%)	104523 (1.10%)	1337110 (14.29%)	578260 (6.18%)	3988000 (42.62%)	2777708 (29.69%)
Thane	8070032	643111 (8.89%)	424443 (11.69%)	1332362 (16.51%)	505299 (6.26%)	2504477 (31.03%)	2066735 (25.61%)
Palghar	2990116	86978 (1.97%)	1118008 (66.27%)	177912 (5.95%)	155785 (5.21%)	420074 (14.05%)	196039 (6.56%)
Raigad	2634200	134952 (4.91%)	305125 (12.82%)	395622 (15.02%)	114236 (4.34%)	937354 (35.58%)	720032 (27.33%)
Ratnagiri	1615069	66948 (4.21%)	20374 (1.63%)	179847 (11.14%)	71153 (4.41%)	676732 (41.90%)	593125 (36.72%)
Sindhudurg	849651	55586 (6.59%)	6976 (0.76%)	140107 (16.49%)	29228 (3.44%)	361824 (42.59%)	256074 (30.14%)
Pune	9429408	1180703 (9.79%)	348876 (6.07%)	1502172 (15.93%)	517607 (5.49%)	3517169 (37.30%)	2473199 (25.42%)
Kolhapur	3876001	504461 (11.95%)	30206 (0.65%)	627525 (16.19%)	210467 (5.43%)	1479663 (38.18%)	1069679 (27.60%)
Sangli	2822143	353093 (12.07%)	18333 (0.60%)	464525 (16.46%)	157193 (5.57%)	1115988 (39.54%)	726899 (25.76%)
Satara	3003741	323236 (10.32%)	29635 (1.41%)	492914 (16.41%)	181426 (6.04%)	1204773 (40.11%)	772535 (25.72%)
Solapur	4317756	649745 (14.95%)	77592 (1.8%)	666151 (15.43%)	345460 (8.00%)	1384155 (32.06%)	1199080 (27.77%)
Nasik	6107187	554687 (7.14%)	1564369 (39.89%)	551479 (9.03%)	383551 (6.28%)	1266427 (20.74%)	1033417 (16.92%)
Dhule	2050862	127571 (5.96%)	647315 (34.97%)	223031 (10.88%)	153302 (7.48%)	505537 (24.65%)	329625 (16.07%)
Jalgaon	4229917	389273 (9.43%)	604367 (14.71%)	659811 (15.60%)	285801 (6.76%)	1328476 (31.41%)	934727 (22.10%)

Ahamand nagar	4543159	573698 (12.63%)	378230 (8.42%)	726905 (16.00%)	317567 (6.99%)	1481719 (32.61%)	1060633 (23.35%)
Nandurbar	1648295	47985 (2.91%)	1141933 (73.99%)	79338 (4.81%)	77909 (4.34%)	206037 (12.5%)	65410 (3.97%)
Aurangabad	3701282	539368 (12.21%)	143366 (5.56%)	470063 (12.70%)	382713 (10.34%)	1213198 (32.78%)	977180 (26.40%)
Beed	2585049	351254 (13.43%)	32722 (1.33%)	312697 (12.10%)	285789 (11.06%)	917222 (35.48%)	687811 (26.61%)
Latur	2454196	480913 (20.19%)	57488 (2.57%)	306284 (12.48%)	263335 (10.73%)	804485 (32.78%)	521320 (21.24%)
Nanded	3361292	640483 (18.30%)	281695 (9.92%)	325226 (9.68%)	494971 (14.73%)	926246 (27.56%)	666250 (19.82%)
Parbhani	1836086	247308 (13.79%)	40514 (2.11%)	197196 (10.74%)	246954 (13.45%)	636102 (34.64%)	463755 (25.26%)
Osmanabad	1657576	265184 (16%)	36039 (2%)	162173 (9.78%)	231771 (13.98%)	574557 (34.66%)	397735 (23.99%)
Jalna	1959046	272266 (14.13%)	42263 (2.15%)	245077 (12.51%)	250170 (12.77%)	722300 (36.87%)	422591 (21.57%)
Hingoli	1177345	182565 (15.52%)	111954 (10.14%)	116133 (9.86%)	174836 (14.85%)	331376 (28.15%)	252941 (21.48%)
Amravati	2888445	506374 (17.59%)	404128 (17.08%)	612185 (10.81%)	29965 (10.39%)	776992 (26.90%)	497947 (17.24%)
Akola	1813906	364059 (20.28%)	100280 (6.40%)	428937 (10.43%)	239669 (13.21%)	533962 (29.44%)	367057 (20.24%)
Buldhana	2586258	470895 (17.93%)	124837 (5.23%)	635006 (10.12%)	373197 (14.43%)	803530 (31.07%)	548963 (21.23%)
Yavatmal	2772348	328518 (10.91%)	514057 (20.91%)	704852 (8.14%)	479235 (17.29%)	710934 (25.64%)	474591 (17.12%)
Washim	1197160	229462 (18.83%)	80471 (7.28%)	304458 (8.98%)	196933 (16.43%)	340991 (28.48%)	239053 (19.97%)
Bhandara	1200334	200372 (16.80%)	88886 (7.33%)	279026 (16.05%)	86338 (7.19%)	384793 (32.06%)	246960 (20.57%)
Wardha	1300774	188830 (13.67%)	149507 (12.50%)	288691 (15.54%)	86583 (6.66%)	407890 (31.36%)	263781 (20.28%)
Chandrapur	2204307	348365 (15.02%)	389441 (19.71%)	506153 (14.77%)	180573 (8.20%)	639852 (29.03%)	292644 (13.28%)
Gadchiroli	1072942	120745 (10.55%)	415306 (44.79%)	178600 (11.89%)	51063 (4.76%)	192852 (17.97%)	107741 (10.04%)
Nagpur	4653570	867713 (17.37%)	437571 (11.39%)	1013016 (14.71%)	328077 (7.05%)	1368482 (29.41%)	933573 (20.06%)
Gondiya	1322507	175961 (12.65%)	214253 (19.66%)	321039 (16.05%)	108776 (8.23%)	381857 (28.87%)	192309 (14.54%)
Total	1322507	13275898 (12.00%)	10510213 (13.46%)	14331659 (12.75%)	9815335 (8.73%)	30571462 (31.21%)	24382616 (21.70%)

Source:-

1. Pawar Ashok (200102021) CPEPA Project University Grants Commission New Delhi.
2. Pawar Ashok (2013-2018), Vasantaro Naik Research and Training Center, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada Universtiy, Aurangabad Maharashtra, India Research Project Work.
3. Pawar Ashok (2018), Nomads-Banjara Socio Economic and Reservation in Maharashtra and Indian States through the Director, Vasantaro Naik Research and Training Centre, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada Univeristy, Aurangabad Survey Report and Accordingly to CPEPA Project Report Entitled Nomads-Banjara Tribes Migration Theory from 2014-2018.
4. Census of India, 2011

Analysis:

The district wise and taluka wise total population and nomadic population of Maharashtra are given in the table. According to a survey conducted by Vasantaro Naik Study Centre, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad 2016-2018, district wise population analysis of nomads in the state of Maharashtra shows that northern Maharashtra has the highest proportion of nomads. The population of nomads is second in Vidarbha. The nomadic population in Marathwada is on the third place. The population of nomadic is on the fourth place in western Maharashtra. The Konkan region has the least number of nomads.

The Supreme Court Decision for local body elections on OBC's reservation:

Local body polls in Maharashtra will be held without reservation for the Other Backward Classes (OBC), the Supreme Court ordered on 6th Dec 2021, while rebuking the state government for introducing 27% reservation for OBCs through an ordinance two month ago without collecting data.

The decision of the court would affect 567 seats out of total 2,100 for which elections were announced by the state election commission (SEC) on 24th November 2021. The requirement of collecting empirical data as a precondition for providing OBC reservation in Maharashtra's local body elections was laid down by the Supreme Court on March month. This judgment directed the state government to set up a dedicated commission to examine backwardness and extent of OBC population in each municipal council.

On 29 June, 2021, a commission was constituted for this purpose, but since this exercise would take time, the state issued an ordinance by amending provisions in two legislations – Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. The state had filed a petition in the Supreme Court demanding census data on OBCs. All that shows the OBC reservation petition filled by the Government of Maharashtra is being deprived of OBC community reservation only due to lack of

empirical data and time consuming nature of the State Government.

The Supreme Court Decision on NEET admission with 27% quota for OBC:

The Supreme Court on 7 January 2022, in an interim order, allow resumption of medical counseling for NEET-PG admissions for year 2021-22 and upheld the validity of 27 per cent other backward classes (OBC) quota. The Bench said “Counseling on the basis of NEET-PG 2021 and NEET-UG 2021 shall be conducted by giving effect to the reservation as providing the notice dated July 29, 2021, including the 27 per cent reservation for OBC category and 10 per cent reservation for economically weaker sections (EWS) category in the All India Quota seats”

What was the matter?

The Supreme Court had quashed the election of OBC candidates to local bodies in the districts of Washim, Bhandara, Akola, Nagpur and Gondia. The State Election Commission had issued the notification of reservation under section 12(2)(c) of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act for local body elections in these five districts on 27 July 2018 and 14 February 2020. However, Vikas Krishnarao Gawli had filed a petition in the Supreme Court saying that more than 50 percent reservation has been given in the local body elections in these five districts. On March 4, 2021, the Supreme Court ruled that OBCs and SC/STs cannot be given more than 50 per cent reservation in local bodies.

In which district how much additional reservation (ie more than 50 percent reservation) was given:

Washim District

Particulars	Total Seat	General Category	Reservation Category			More than 50%	
			SC	ST	OBC	Percentage	Seat
Jila Parishad	52	23	11	04	14	5.76%	3
Gram Panchayat	490	219	100	39	132	5.30%	26

Bhandara District

Particulars	Total Seat	General Category	Reservation Category			More than 50%	
			SC	ST	OBC	Percentage	Seat
Jila Parishad	52	25	09	04	14	1.92%	1
Gram Panchayat	541	261	91	43	146	1.75%	9

Akola District

Particulars	Total Seat	General Category	Reservation Category			More than 50%	
			SC	ST	OBC	Percentage	Seat
Jila Parishad	53	22	12	05	14	8.49%	4
Panchayat Samiti	106	25	44	09	28	8.49%	9
Gram Panchayat	539	226	125	42	146	8.07%	43

Nagpur District

Particulars	Total Seat	General Category	Reservation Category			More than 50%	
			SC	ST	OBC	Percentage	Seat
Jila Parishad	58	25	10	07	16	6.89%	4
Panchayat Samiti	116	51	19	15	31	6.03%	7
Gram Panchayat	772	330	137	97	208	7.25%	56

Gondiya District

Particulars	Total Seat	General Category	Reservation Category			More than 50%	
			SC	ST	OBC	Percentage	Seat
Jila Parishad	53	23	06	10	14	6.60%	3
Panchayat Samiti	106	45	12	19	30	7.54%	8
Gram Panchayat	544	232	66	99	147	7.35%	40

Source : 1) Pawar Ashok (2018), Nomads-Banjara Socio Economic and Reservation in Maharashtra and Indian States through the Director, Vasantaro Naik Research and Training Centre, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada Univeristy, Aurangabad Survey Report and Accordingly to CPEPA Project Report Entitled Nomads-Banjara Tribes Migration Theory from 2014-2018.

2) WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 980 OF 2019

Due to this additional reservation, OBCs will no longer get political reservation in any local body (from March 4, 2021). However, the Maharashtra government filed an appeal against the Supreme Court's March 4, 2021 decision. However, the Supreme Court had also dismissed the appeal on 29 May 2021 and upheld the 4 March 2021 judgment that struck down the political reservation of OBCs.

The reservation of the local self-government institution in Maharashtra was hampered due to a petition filed in the Supreme Court. The Maharashtra government was asked to do a statistical analysis of the adequate representation related to reservation. From 2010 till today, no central or state government has paid attention to the submissions of the court. For this reason, the state reservation of four district councils and later all the local self-government institutions were taken in the open category method. An independent commission was formed and demanded to give numerical data. The caste census of 2011 was not conducted due to wrongly conducting the caste census by the central government. Because of this he did not want to give the information presented. The reservation of OBC and Vimukt Jati nomadic tribes of Maharashtra is almost over. For this the politicians of all the major parties were responsible. According to the Mandal Commission, the OBC caste was claimed to be 52 percent of the population. The share of Scheduled Caste Jati in the Constitutional List is 15% and 7.5% of the total population at the national level, 22.50% and in the state of Maharashtra, it is given 13.50 for SC and 7.50% for ST at 22%. Constitution has denied us more than fifty percent reservation. This means that a person belonging to the reserved caste can also claim his right in the open category. The population of OBC-VJNT and Scheduled Caste Jati is different in every state in India. Due to this reason, in the state of Maharashtra, OBC, VJNT, Special Magas category is given 19%, 11% and 2% reservation in total, 32% reservation is given. Caste census is not done after 1931 of the present category, it is a grave injustice on these majority castes.

According to the 2011 census report of Maharashtra state, the total population is 120 million. Out of which according to the Mandal commission, the OBC VJNT census is 54% in the state of Maharashtra and 52% in the country. According to the BD Deshmukh and Thade

Commission, a total of 14% reservation was given to OBCs in 1965. In the Mandal commission, it was increased to 32% in 1992 by the then Chief Minister Sharad Pawar. Out of which 11% reservation was done by denoting castes and nomadic tribes, by making A, B, C, D absolutely independent class-based reservation in 2005. (3, 2.50, 3.50, 2% = 11%) which was variable under. In which some castes had got reservation.

Rohini and Mandal Commission had expressed concern over this. Mandal commission member L. R. Naik had written a descent note demanding adequate representation by categorizing castes. Mandal Commission Maharashtra Chief Minister Mr. Sharad Pawar had implemented the action.

Vikas Gawli had filed a petition in front of the Supreme Court on the basis of 27% reservation, for which in 2010, he had demanded a statistical analysis of the situation on the basis of state reservation in groups and districts. On March 4, 2019, through a triple test, an independent commission, at the district and tehsil level, had demanded to expose the truth regarding the status of OBC-VJNT reservation of population. OBC VJNT Reservation was rejected in five district councils. The Supreme Court had stayed the state reservation of OBC-VJNT by setting aside the ordinance of the Maharashtra government.

Important decision of Supreme Court: -

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its order dated March 4, 2021, ruled that if an OBC community is to be given Political reservation, it can only be given by a Triple Test. These three tests are as follows:

1. To set up a dedicated Commission to conduct contemporaneous rigorous empirical inquiry into the nature and implications of the backwardness qua local bodies, within the State.
2. To specify the proportion of reservation required to be provisioned local body wise in light of recommendations of the Commission, so as not to fall foul of over breadth; and
3. In any case such reservation shall not exceed aggregate of 50 per cent of the total seats reserved in favor of SCs/STs/OBCs taken together.

The Supreme Court has further said that, while deciding the reservation, reservation should be given according to the population of OBC in that city, district. The decision affected at least 56,000 OBC seats in 28,000 gram panchayats, 350 panchayat samitis, 367 city councils, 34 zilla

parishads and 27. From this, we can infer the injustice done to the OBCs by the Maharashtra government by depriving them of their political representation in the local bodies.

The Supreme Court took the basis of the **K. Krishnamurti case**:-

The decision given by the Supreme Court regarding the reservation of local body elections, in which K. The basis of the K. Krishnamurti case was taken. When the provision of reservation was sought in Krishnamurti case, the court said that, it will not happen that states do not have the right to give reservation. But who is eligible for reservation? Who is ineligible, it should be decided by setting up a magistracy commission or through imperial data. For how long the reservation should be given, it should be decided. Do not count reservation in education, jobs and local bodies together. These are three different things; they should be evaluated on the basis of different results. The Supreme Court had said so.

Triple Test:-

The concept of triple test was laid down by the Supreme Court in the year 2010 itself. In the case of K. Krishnamurti & Ors vs Union of India & Ors, the then Chief Justice K. Balakrishnan had said, "Dedicated commissions need to be appointed to conduct a rigorous empirical inquiry into the nature and implications of backwardness". They also noted, "In the absence of updated empirical data, it is impossible for the Courts to decide whether the reservation is proportionate in favor of OBC groups". At the same time, the court also reiterated the upper limit of 50% on reservation. Despite knowing beforehand that without empirical data on OBCs or adhering to the upper limit of reservation, OBC reservation in local bodies cannot be ensured, the Maharashtra government, driven by political calculations, committed the same legislative mistake twice. In this context, Steven Dane has rightly said that "you can never make the same mistake twice because the second time you make it, it's not a mistake, it's a choice". Thus, repeating the same mistake every time in one form or the other shows the negligence of the Maharashtra government towards the political representation of OBCs.

Secondly, after much deliberation and pressure from the opposition, they set up a commission for collection of empirical data to restore OBC quota, but again failed to release the requisite amount of Rs 435 crore for the purpose. The government attributed the delay to superficial differences between the government and the commission regarding the method of data collection. Third, the BJP central government, in the spirit of cooperative federalism and welfare of OBCs, passed the 127th Constitutional Amendment Bill in August 2021, which empowers states to make their own inclusive OBC list. Also, the constitutional status given to the Backward Commission by the BJP central government shows the commitment of the BJP government to the interests of the OBCs. Also, instead of using these mechanisms, the Maharashtra government is keeping the issue pending for the last two years, which shows its not so good intentions for the welfare of OBCs.

Importance of the empirical Data:-

A study of Zilla Parishads and Vidhan Sabha constituencies in Maharashtra shows that the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very high in some areas. The tribal ie ST population is more in Dhulia, Nandurbar district of Maharashtra. Seats are reserved for them on the basis of the proportion of population, then their seats become more than 50%. Similarly, the total population of Gadchiroli district is 1072,942 (as per 2011 census). The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the district is 120745 and 415306 respectively. The percentage of SC and ST population in the district is 11.25% and 38.7% respectively. Which is around 40% of the total. Similarly in Chandrapur district also the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Jamaatis is 17.67% and 15.8% respectively. Which is around 33% of the total. Therefore, if the seats there go above 50%, then there will be no seat for OBC. Therefore, by submitting the imperial data, the reservation can be given to OBCs on the basis of population on the basis of caste population of every Zilla Parishad, Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti. Which means, it is necessary to prepare the imperial data for reservation of OBCs in local body elections.

Maharashtra State Category wise Population (2011)								
District	Taluka Name	Total Population	SC Population (%)	ST Population (%)	Nomads Population (%)	OBC Population (%)	General Population (%)	
Taluka Wise Population of Mumbai District								
Mumbai District Total Population	Colaba	185014	12766 (6.9%)	1277 (0.69%)	39463 (21.33%)	72192 (39.02%)	59315 (32.06%)	
	Sandhurst Road	127290	8592 (6.75%)	993 (0.78%)	27304 (21.45%)	53207 (41.8%)	37194 (29.22%)	
	Marine Lines	166161	13509 (8.13%)	1363 (0.82%)	34645 (20.85%)	65800 (39.6%)	50845 (30.6%)	
	Grant Road	346866	26986 (7.78%)	2948 (0.85%)	81860 (23.60%)	129277 (37.27%)	105794 (30.5%)	
	Byculla	393286	32053 (8.15%)	3068 (0.78%)	86012 (21.87%)	160067 (40.7%)	112087 (28.5%)	
	Parel	360972	24402 (6.76%)	2779 (0.77%)	72014 (19.95%)	168935 (46.8%)	92842 (25.72%)	
	Matunga	529034	39413 (7.45%)	4444 (0.84%)	118768 (22.45%)	204207 (38.6%)	162202 (30.66%)	
	Dadar	377749	24251 (6.42%)	2871 (0.76%)	89602 (23.72%)	141278 (37.4%)	119746 (31.7%)	
	Elphinstone	599039	37919 (6.33%)	5331 (0.89%)	121904 (20.35%)	277355 (46.3%)	156529 (26.13%)	
	Total	3085411	219891 (7.19%)	25074 (0.80%)	670460 (21.73%)	1259842 (40.83%)	908791 (29.45%)	
Taluka Wise Population of Mumbai Sub Urban								
Mumbai Sub Urban District Total Population	Bandra	307581	15410 (5.01%)	3845 (1.25%)	65976 (21.45%)	133213 (43.31%)	89137 (28.98%)	
	Khar/Santacruz	557239	36666 (6.58%)	6798 (1.22%)	112562 (20.20%)	238498 (42.8%)	162714 (29.2%)	
	Andheri (East)	823885	58084 (7.05%)	10875 (1.32%)	170132 (20.65%)	369924 (44.9%)	214869 (26.08%)	
	Andheri (West)	748688	52483 (7.01%)	8011 (1.07%)	145021 (19.37%)	327177 (43.7%)	215996 (28.85%)	
	Gorezonon	463507	29572 (6.38%)	4079 (0.88%)	92238 (19.90%)	201626 (43.5%)	135993 (29.34%)	
	Malad	941366	67402 (7.16%)	12520 (1.33%)	202959 (21.56%)	412316 (43.8%)	246167 (26.15%)	
	Kandivali	691229	37050 (5.36%)	10230 (1.48%)	133960 (19.38%)	291699 (42.2%)	218290 (31.58%)	
	Borivali	562162	33842 (6.02%)	5790 (1.03%)	101864 (18.12%)	226551 (40.3%)	194115 (34.53%)	
	Dahisar	431368	21784 (5.05%)	4098 (0.95%)	97705 (22.65%)	178155 (41.3%)	129626 (30.05%)	
	Kurla	Kurla	902225	57472 (6.37%)	7849 (0.87%)	167543 (18.57%)	395175 (43.8%)	274186 (30.39%)
Chembur		807720	43051 (5.33%)	8643 (1.07%)	156132 (19.33%)	341666 (42.3%)	258228 (31.97%)	
Chembur (West)		411893	27309 (6.63%)	3954 (0.96%)	98690 (23.96%)	170524 (41.4%)	111417 (27.05%)	
Ghatkopar		622853	37932 (6.09%)	8035 (1.29%)	115166 (18.49%)	248518 (39.9%)	213203 (34.23%)	
Bhandup		743783	46189 (6.21%)	6620 (0.89%)	153145 (20.59%)	322058 (43.3%)	215771 (29.01%)	
Mulund		341463	18746 (5.49%)	3176 (0.93%)	78195 (22.90%)	146146 (42.8%)	95200 (27.88%)	
Total		9356962	582991 (6.23%)	104523 (1.10%)	1915807 (20.47%)	3988000 (42.62%)	2777708 (29.69%)	
Taluka Wise Population of Thane District								
Thane District Total Population	Thane	3787036	257085 (6.79%)	74940 (1.98%)	1067944 (28.20%)	1298953 (34.3%)	1088015 (28.73%)	
	Bhivandri	1141386	42861 (3.76%)	92664 (8.12%)	240832 (21.10%)	416606 (36.5%)	348465 (30.53%)	
	Shahapur	314103	18028 (5.74%)	112183 (35.72%)	73814 (23.50%)	74757 (23.8%)	35337 (11.25%)	
	Kalyan	1565417	151774 (9.70%)	54516 (3.48%)	372569 (23.80%)	427359 (27.3%)	559167 (35.72%)	
	Ulhasnagar	506098	86680 (17.13%)	6576 (1.30%)	105015 (20.75%)	169745 (33.54%)	138064 (27.28%)	
	Ambarnath	565340	75686 (13.39%)	36221 (6.41%)	127767 (22.60%)	189954 (33.6%)	135738 (24.01%)	
	Murbad	190652	10997 (5.77%)	47343 (24.83%)	37082 (19.45%)	53764 (28.2%)	41467 (21.75%)	
	Total	8070032	643111 (8.89%)	424443 (11.69%)	1837662 (22.77%)	2504477 (31.03%)	2066735 (25.61%)	
Taluka Wise Population of Palghar District								
Palghar District Total Population	Talasari	154818	2043 (1.32%)	140273 (90.61%)	7896 (5.10%)	2446 (1.58%)	2167 (1.4%)	
	Dahanu	402095	6513 (1.62%)	277904 (69.11%)	77604 (19.30%)	25211 (6.27%)	14878 (3.7%)	
	Vikramgad	137625	341 (0.25%)	126368 (91.82%)	8574 (6.23%)	1652 (1.2%)	688 (0.5%)	
	Jawhar	140187	1445 (1.03%)	128462 (91.64%)	8019 (5.72%)	1416 (1.01%)	841 (0.6%)	
	Mokhada	83453	1622 (1.94%)	76842 (92.08%)	3730 (4.47%)	926 (1.11%)	334 (0.4%)	
	Vada	178370	4482 (2.51%)	101709 (57.02%)	28093 (15.75%)	25364 (14.22%)	18729 (10.5%)	
	Palehar	550166	16999 (3.09%)	168152 (30.56%)	85001 (15.45%)	199160 (36.2%)	80874 (14.7%)	
	Vasai	1343402	53533 (3.98%)	98298 (7.32%)	231737 (17.25%)	682448 (50.8%)	277413 (20.65%)	
	Total	2990116	86978 (1.97%)	1118008 (66.27%)	333660 (11.16%)	420074 (14.05%)	196039 (6.56%)	

Taluka Wise Population of Raigad District										
Raigad District Total Population	Uran	160303	7165 (4.47%)	7625 (4.76%)	27973 (17.45%)	61877 (38.6%)	55657 (34.72%)			
	Raigad	750236	49799 (6.64%)	48162 (6.42%)	131891 (17.58%)	287340 (38.3%)	233023 (31.06%)			
	Karjat	212051	11507 (5.43%)	50756 (23.94%)	35116 (16.56%)	86305 (40.7%)	28372 (13.38%)			
	Khalapur	207464	13494 (6.50%)	30793 (14.84%)	38422 (18.52%)	65351 (31.5%)	59397 (28.63%)			
	Pen	195454	4454 (2.28%)	32400 (16.58%)	45345 (23.20%)	60004 (30.7%)	53300 (27.27%)			
	Alibag	236167	5804 (2.46%)	37357 (15.82%)	40692 (17.23%)	94372 (39.96%)	57932 (24.53%)			
	Murad	74207	1886 (2.54%)	13579 (18.30%)	16904 (22.78%)	24934 (33.6%)	16904 (22.78%)			
	Roha	167110	6822 (4.08%)	21929 (13.12%)	33205 (19.87%)	54812 (32.8%)	50550 (30.13%)			
	Sudhagad	62380	2843 (4.56%)	17853 (28.62%)	12339 (19.78%)	20773 (33.3%)	8571 (13.74%)			
	Mansaon	159613	10583 (6.63%)	14324 (8.97%)	34907 (21.87%)	57141 (35.8%)	42665 (26.73%)			
	Tala	40619	3348 (8.24%)	4591 (11.30%)	7783 (19.16%)	13607 (33.5%)	11288 (27.79%)			
	Shrivardhan	83027	2467 (2.97%)	9476 (11.41%)	17178 (20.69%)	28478 (34.3%)	25431 (30.63%)			
	Mhasia	59914	3298 (5.50%)	4588 (7.66%)	10988 (18.34%)	21749 (36.3%)	19292 (32.2%)			
	Mahad	180191	8463 (4.70%)	9226 (5.12%)	37209 (20.65%)	67031 (37.2%)	58256 (32.33%)			
	Poladpur	45464	3019 (6.64%)	2466 (5.42%)	7570 (16.65%)	16913 (37.2%)	15499 (34.09%)			
Total	2634200	134962 (4.91%)	306126 (12.82%)	609868 (19.36%)	937354 (35.58%)	720032 (27.33%)				

Taluka Wise Population of Ratnagiri										
Ratnagiri District Total Population	Mandangad	62123	2911 (4.69%)	3682 (5.93%)	8287 (13.34%)	25036 (40.3%)	22209 (35.75%)			
	Dapoli	178340	4692 (2.63%)	9100 (5.10%)	21668 (12.15%)	76330 (42.8%)	66556 (37.32%)			
	Khed	181615	9822 (5.41%)	2506 (1.38%)	26025 (14.33%)	76823 (42.3%)	66435 (36.58%)			
	Chiplun	279122	10927 (3.91%)	2393 (0.86%)	45776 (16.40%)	118348 (42.4%)	101684 (36.43%)			
	Guhagar	123209	2831 (2.30%)	409 (0.33%)	18654 (15.14%)	53596 (43.5%)	47719 (38.73%)			
	Ratnagiri	319449	13856 (4.34%)	1203 (0.38%)	54498 (17.06%)	128738 (40.3%)	121167 (37.93%)			
	Sansameshwar	198343	9712 (4.90%)	407 (0.21%)	35404 (17.85%)	80706 (40.69%)	72118 (36.36%)			
	Lanja	106986	7018 (6.56%)	229 (0.21%)	17492 (16.35%)	44421 (41.52%)	37830 (35.36%)			
	Rajapur	165882	5179 (3.12%)	445 (0.27%)	28615 (17.25%)	71827 (43.3%)	59817 (36.06%)			
	Total	1616069	66948 (4.21%)	20374 (1.63%)	251000 (15.54%)	676732 (41.90%)	693125 (36.72%)			

Taluka Wise Population of Sindhudurg District										
Sindhudurg District	Devgad	120909	7081 (5.86%)	1001 (0.83%)	26298 (21.75%)	49778 (41.17%)	36756 (30.4%)			

Total Population										
Total Population	Vaibhavvadi	43845	3712 (8.47%)	207 (0.47%)	8374 (19.10%)	17981 (41.01%)	13570 (30.95%)			
	Kankavli	135295	11930 (8.82%)	1231 (0.91%)	27871 (20.60%)	50600 (37.4%)	43660 (32.27%)			
	Malvan	111807	7015 (6.27%)	785 (0.70%)	25604 (22.90%)	49531 (44.3%)	28869 (25.82%)			
	Vengurta	85801	4010 (4.67%)	505 (0.59%)	19992 (23.30%)	36208 (42.2%)	25088 (29.24%)			
	Kudal	155624	10398 (6.68%)	1879 (1.21%)	23266 (14.95%)	72832 (46.8%)	47247 (30.36%)			
	Sawantwadi	147466	8350 (5.66%)	1061 (0.72%)	27429 (18.60%)	64148 (43.5%)	46481 (31.52%)			
	Dodamarg	48904	3090 (6.32%)	307 (0.63%)	8901 (18.20%)	21664 (44.3%)	14940 (30.55%)			
	Total	849661	55586 (6.59%)	6976 (0.76%)	169293 (19.93%)	361824 (42.59%)	256074 (30.14%)			

Taluka Wise Population of Pune District										
Pune District Total Population	Junnar	399302	17922 (4.49%)	80922 (20.27%)	89444 (22.40%)	141353 (35.4%)	69678 (17.45%)			
	Ambegaoon	235972	9757 (4.13%)	50704 (21.49%)	49318 (20.90%)	86602 (36.7%)	39596 (16.78%)			
	Shirur	385414	32885 (8.53%)	12030 (3.12%)	94619 (24.55%)	147228 (38.2%)	98666 (25.6%)			
	Khed	450116	30409 (6.76%)	49291 (10.95%)	100286 (22.28%)	154390 (34.3%)	115725 (25.71%)			
	Mawal	377559	36325 (9.62%)	29208 (7.74%)	72680 (19.25%)	137431 (36.4%)	101903 (26.99%)			
	Mulshi	171006	18092 (10.58%)	7418 (4.34%)	39246 (22.95%)	61528 (35.98%)	44718 (26.15%)			
	Haveli	2435581	375246 (15.41%)	50677 (2.08%)	425009 (17.45%)	959619 (39.4%)	624970 (25.66%)			
	Pune City	3304888	446602 (13.51%)	36708 (1.11%)	599837 (18.15%)	1272382 (38.5%)	949404 (28.73%)			
	Daund	380496	57273 (15.05%)	9673 (2.54%)	77241 (20.30%)	123281 (32.4%)	113045 (29.71%)			
	Parandhar	235659	17053 (7.24%)	6076 (2.58%)	50549 (21.45%)	99684 (42.3%)	62308 (26.44%)			
	Velhe	54516	2635 (4.83%)	2032 (3.73%)	11312 (20.75%)	21092 (38.69%)	17445 (32%)			
	Bhor	186116	11090 (5.96%)	5414 (2.91%)	41132 (22.10%)	70966 (38.13%)	57510 (30.9%)			
	Baramati	429600	64334 (14.98%)	3957 (0.92%)	104178 (24.25%)	160670 (37.4%)	96445 (22.45%)			
	Indapur	383183	61080 (15.94%)	4766 (1.24%)	88515 (23.10%)	147142 (38.4%)	81695 (21.32%)			
	Total	9429408	1180703 (9.79%)	348876 (6.07%)	2019779 (21.42%)	3517169 (37.30%)	2473199 (26.42%)			

Taluka Wise Population of Kolhapur District										
Kolhapur District Total Population	Shahruvadi	185661	21065 (11.35%)	509 (0.27%)	44262 (23.84%)	70923 (38.2%)	48903 (26.34%)			
	Panhala	259417	34030 (13.12%)	591 (0.23%)	56164 (21.65%)	96503 (37.2%)	72118 (27.8%)			
	Hatkanangle	807751	117004 (14.49%)	6865 (0.85%)	158723 (19.65%)	305330 (37.8%)	219789 (27.21%)			

	Shirol	391015	59931 (15.33%)	10511 (2.69%)	79024 (20.21%)	15093 (38.6%)	90598 (23.17%)	
	Kolhapur	1037713	145656 (14.04%)	6143 (0.59%)	246664 (23.77%)	392225 (37.8%)	246976 (23.8%)	
	Bayda	35772	5070 (14.17%)	159 (0.44%)	7244 (20.25%)	13736 (38.4%)	9562 (26.73%)	
	Rachhasewari	199713	20993 (10.51%)	523 (0.26%)	44836 (22.45%)	72296 (36.2%)	61072 (30.58%)	
	Kagal	275372	36662 (13.31%)	523 (0.19%)	56864 (20.65%)	10243 (37.2%)	78894 (28.65%)	
	Bhudargad	150368	14677 (9.76%)	293 (0.19%)	35848 (23.84%)	8 (37.2%)	41502 (27.6%)	
	Aira	120265	10174 (8.46%)	236 (0.20%)	25376 (21.10%)	58042 (38.6%)	41502 (27.6%)	
	Gadhinglaj	225734	22569 (10.00%)	1625 (0.72%)	52393 (23.21%)	47144 (39.2%)	37330 (31.04%)	
	Chandrad	187220	16630 (8.88%)	2228 (1.19%)	35291 (18.85%)	89165 (39.5%)	59978 (26.57%)	
	Total	3876001	504461 (11.98%)	30206 (0.65%)	838088 (21.62%)	1479663 (38.18%)	1069679 (27.60%)	
Taluka Wise Population of Sangli District								
Sangli District Total Population	Shirala	162911	17160 (10.53%)	516 (0.32%)	30513 (18.73%)	65034 (39.92%)	49688 (30.5%)	
	Wai	456002	53931 (11.83%)	2801 (0.61%)	93298 (20.46%)	181489 (39.8%)	124489 (27.3%)	
	Palis	164909	18386 (11.15%)	1178 (0.71%)	29898 (18.13%)	70251 (42.6%)	45202 (27.41%)	
	Kadegaon	143019	15497 (10.84%)	871 (0.61%)	44994 (31.46%)	46481 (32.5%)	35183 (24.6%)	
	Khanapur (Vita)	170214	22826 (13.41%)	925 (0.54%)	39762 (23.36%)	65022 (38.2%)	41685 (24.49%)	
	Atpada	138455	17182 (12.41%)	772 (0.56%)	43281 (31.26%)	51921 (37.5%)	25296 (18.27%)	
	Tasgaon	251401	27053 (10.76%)	1229 (0.49%)	47289 (18.81%)	105086 (41.8%)	70744 (28.14%)	
	Sangli	854581	119813 (14.02%)	5701 (0.67%)	131178 (15.35%)	353797 (41.4%)	244068 (28.56%)	
	Kavathe Mahankal	152327	20293 (13.32%)	348 (0.23%)	25789 (16.93%)	7 (41.4%)	41433 (27.2%)	
	Jat	328324	40952 (12.47%)	3992 (1.22%)	84740 (25.81%)	129360 (39.4%)	69276 (21.1%)	
Total	2822143	353093 (12.07%)	18333 (0.60%)	621718 (22.03%)	1115988 (39.54%)	726899 (25.76%)		
Taluka Wise Population of Satara District								
Satara District Total Population	Mahabaleshwar	72830	8218 (11.28%)	3682 (5.06%)	15695 (21.55%)	30734 (42.2%)	14500 (19.91%)	
	Wai	200269	18244 (9.11%)	4741 (2.37%)	44760 (22.35%)	86716 (43.3%)	45802 (22.87%)	
	Khandala	137418	12975 (9.44%)	2073 (1.51%)	32499 (23.65%)	57028 (41.5%)	32843 (23.9%)	
	Phaltan	342667	49586 (14.47%)	2738 (0.80%)	77100 (22.50%)	137752 (40.2%)	75490 (22.03%)	
	Man	225634	28357 (12.57%)	583 (0.26%)	48286 (21.40%)	80777 (35.8%)	67623 (29.97%)	
Taluka Wise Population of Solapur District								
Solapur District Total Population	Khatav	275274	25888 (9.40%)	1791 (0.65%)	65653 (23.85%)	114514 (41.6%)	67415 (24.49%)	
	Koregaon	257500	22343 (8.68%)	1786 (0.69%)	64246 (24.95%)	110468 (42.9%)	58659 (22.78%)	
	Satara	502049	55627 (11.08%)	4885 (0.97%)	106183 (21.15%)	182746 (36.4%)	152623 (30.4%)	
	Jaoli	106506	7524 (7.06%)	2024 (1.90%)	23644 (22.20%)	43880 (41.2%)	29438 (27.64%)	
	Patan	299509	26035 (8.69%)	2183 (0.73%)	68288 (22.80%)	117707 (39.3%)	85300 (28.48%)	
	Karad	584085	68439 (11.72%)	3149 (0.54%)	119737 (20.50%)	214943 (36.8%)	177795 (30.44%)	
	Total	3003741	323236 (10.32%)	29635 (1.41%)	674203 (22.45%)	1204773 (40.11%)	772535 (25.72%)	
	Taluka Wise Population of Solapur District							
	Solapur District Total Population	Karmala	254489	35217 (13.84%)	4326 (1.70%)	65556 (25.76%)	82276 (32.33%)	67109 (26.37%)
		Madha	324027	46778 (14.44%)	2518 (0.78%)	72161 (22.27%)	108225 (33.4%)	94357 (29.12%)
Barshi		372711	50621 (13.58%)	4759 (1.28%)	56727 (15.22%)	148339 (39.8%)	112261 (30.12%)	
Solapur North		1057352	155201 (14.68%)	20347 (1.92%)	250698 (23.71%)	329894 (31.2%)	301240 (28.40%)	
Mohol		276920	42446 (15.33%)	3622 (1.31%)	80667 (29.13%)	78368 (28.3%)	71805 (25.93%)	
Pandharpur		442368	68184 (15.41%)	12363 (2.79%)	94888 (21.45%)	142442 (32.2%)	124482 (28.14%)	
Malshiras		485645	88581 (18.24%)	4135 (0.85%)	127967 (26.35%)	142294 (29.3%)	122674 (25.26%)	
Sunzele		322845	47322 (14.66%)	2015 (0.62%)	100373 (31.09%)	81357 (25.2%)	91785 (28.43%)	
Manjaveche		205932	31384 (15.24%)	1476 (0.72%)	46067 (22.37%)	68781 (33.4%)	58217 (28.27%)	
Solapur South		260897	35151 (13.47%)	11787 (4.52%)	56693 (21.73%)	82704 (31.7%)	74564 (28.58%)	
Akkalkot	314570	48860 (15.53%)	10244 (3.26%)	58636 (18.64%)	112616 (35.8%)	84210 (26.77%)		
Total	4317756	649745 (14.96%)	77892 (1.8%)	1011611 (23.43%)	1384155 (32.06%)	1199080 (27.77%)		
Taluka Wise Population of Nasik District								
Nasik District Total Population	Surzana	175816	888 (0.51%)	169688 (96.51%)	527 (0.30%)	2286 (1.3%)	2426 (1.38%)	
	Kalwan	208362	7092 (3.40%)	143656 (68.95%)	22461 (10.78%)	11460 (5.5%)	23691 (11.37%)	
	Deolai	144522	13065 (9.04%)	30115 (20.84%)	16418 (11.36%)	47403 (32.8%)	37518 (25.96%)	
	Baglan	374435	18999 (5.07%)	149846 (40.02%)	39540 (10.56%)	89303 (23.85%)	76759 (20.5%)	
	Malegaon	955594	53854 (5.64%)	96973 (10.15%)	197617 (20.68%)	345925 (36.2%)	261259 (27.34%)	
	Nandgaon	288948	39415 (13.65%)	44121 (15.27%)	58492 (20.25%)	80300 (27.8%)	66522 (23.03%)	

	Chandvad	235849	21179	(8.98%)	47140	(19.99%)	51061	(21.65%)	68868	(29.2%)	47594	(20.18%)
	Dindori	315709	19681	(6.23%)	175454	(55.57%)	43347	(13.73%)	32834	(10.4%)	44389	(14.06%)
	Peth	119838	617	(0.51%)	115576	(96.44%)	1690	(1.36%)	1438	(1.2%)	575	(0.48%)
	Trimbakeshwar	168423	7687	(4.56%)	135078	(80.20%)	18611	(11.05%)	6400	(3.8%)	640	(0.38%)
	Nashik	1755491	249864	(14.23%)	182984	(10.42%)	388139	(22.11%)	51435	9	420089	(23.93%)
	Igatpuri	253513	21018	(8.29%)	102608	(40.47%)	43985	(17.35%)	38534	(15.2%)	47356	(18.68%)
	Sinnar	346390	25226	(7.28%)	46249	(13.35%)	84692	(24.45%)	10564	9	84588	(24.42%)
	Niphad	493251	50434	(10.22%)	95810	(19.42%)	109255	(22.15%)	15389	4	83853	(17%)
	Yevla	271146	25668	(9.47%)	29071	(10.72%)	59381	(21.90%)	88936	(32.8%)	68085	(25.11%)
	Total	6107187	554687	(7.14%)	1564369	(39.89%)	935132	(15.31%)	12664	27	1033417	(16.92%)
Taluka Wise Population of Dhule District												
Dhule District Total Population	Shirpur	422137	22255	(5.27%)	202826	(48.05%)	55300	(13.10%)	88071	(21.1%)	52683	(12.48%)
	Sindkhede	323157	23178	(7.17%)	79347	(24.55%)	60107	(18.60%)	10793	4	52578	(16.27%)
	Sakri	464913	16867	(3.63%)	247970	(53.34%)	95307	(20.50%)	62763	(13.5%)	42028	(9.04%)
	Dhule	840655	65271	(7.76%)	117172	(13.94%)	178219	(21.20%)	25724	0	222774	(26.5%)
	Total	2050862	127571	(6.96%)	647315	(34.97%)	376333	(18.36%)	50553	7	329625	(16.07%)
Taluka Wise Population of Jalgaon District												
Jalgaon District Total Population	Chopda	312815	21110	(6.75%)	96521	(30.86%)	78360	(25.05%)	56620	(18.1%)	60217	(19.25%)
	Yarwal	272242	25996	(9.55%)	68248	(25.07%)	57715	(21.20%)	68605	(25.2%)	51672	(18.98%)
	Raver	312082	36864	(11.81%)	53512	(17.15%)	70031	(22.44%)	85823	(27.5%)	65849	(21.1%)
	Muktainagar	163444	22159	(13.56%)	28849	(17.65%)	35140	(21.50%)	47726	(29.2%)	29567	(18.09%)
	Bodvad	91799	12180	(13.27%)	6647	(7.24%)	18406	(20.05%)	32589	(35.5%)	21977	(23.94%)
	Bhusawal	359461	51582	(14.35%)	23100	(6.43%)	71137	(19.79%)	11790	3	95724	(26.63%)
	Jalgaon	676041	49195	(7.28%)	68075	(10.07%)	156842	(23.20%)	22512	2	176785	(26.15%)
	Erandol	166521	10415	(6.25%)	24604	(14.78%)	37800	(22.70%)	51455	(30.9%)	42246	(25.37%)
	Dharangaon	173447	13682	(7.89%)	29524	(17.02%)	35453	(20.44%)	59666	(34.4%)	35123	(20.25%)
	Amalner	287849	21748	(7.56%)	41883	(14.55%)	62866	(21.84%)	93839	(32.6%)	67501	(23.45%)
	Parola	196863	13117	(6.66%)	27119	(13.78%)	43270	(21.98%)	67524	(34.3%)	45803	(23.28%)
	Rhadason	162889	15901	(9.76%)	22712	(13.94%)	39435	(24.21%)	54079	(33.2%)	30753	(18.88%)
		Chalisgaon	414879	41613	(10.03%)	45800	(11.04%)	104715	(25.24%)	14147	4	81275
	Pachora	289628	23161	(8.00%)	28754	(9.93%)	64124	(22.14%)	10947	9	64124	(22.14%)
	Jamner	349957	30550	(8.73%)	39019	(11.15%)	82415	(23.55%)	11268	6	85285	(24.37%)
	Total	4229917	389273	(9.43%)	604367	(14.71%)	945612	(22.36%)	13284	76	934727	(22.10%)
Taluka Wise Population of Ahamadnagar District												
Ahamadnagar District Total Population	Akole	291950	13323	(4.56%)	139730	(47.86%)	39267	(13.45%)	73863	(25.3%)	25779	(8.83%)
	Sanezgumner	487939	40806	(8.36%)	51652	(10.59%)	122717	(25.15%)	13955	1	133207	(27.3%)
	Kopergaon	302452	40395	(13.36%)	34377	(11.37%)	70320	(23.25%)	89223	(29.5%)	68142	(22.53%)
	Rahla	320485	54918	(17.14%)	20130	(6.28%)	82204	(25.65%)	93902	(29.3%)	69321	(21.63%)
	Shrirampur	287500	55462	(19.29%)	19556	(6.80%)	58075	(20.20%)	90563	(31.5%)	63854	(22.21%)
	Nevasa	357829	52661	(14.72%)	18894	(5.28%)	84627	(23.65%)	10162	3	100013	(27.95%)
	Shevgaon	245714	36169	(14.72%)	4681	(1.91%)	50863	(20.70%)	94600	(38.5%)	59389	(24.17%)
	Pathardi	258109	25508	(9.88%)	4118	(1.60%)	62720	(24.30%)	97307	(37.7%)	68451	(26.52%)
	Nazar	684044	97004	(14.18%)	14396	(2.10%)	158835	(23.22%)	23531	1	178467	(26.09%)
	Rahuri	322823	43619	(13.51%)	34036	(10.54%)	70375	(21.80%)	92005	(28.5%)	82804	(25.65%)
	Paner	274167	19116	(6.97%)	17054	(6.22%)	73614	(26.85%)	96781	(35.3%)	67610	(24.66%)
	Shrigonda	315975	40198	(12.72%)	13870	(4.39%)	67619	(21.40%)	11785	9	76434	(24.19%)
	Karjat	235792	33947	(14.40%)	3464	(1.47%)	57887	(24.55%)	82763	(35.1%)	57722	(24.48%)
	Jamkhed	158380	20572	(12.99%)	2272	(1.43%)	43950	(27.75%)	58917	(37.2%)	32674	(20.63%)
	Total	4543159	573698	(12.63%)	378230	(8.42%)	1044667	(22.99%)	14817	19	1060633	(23.38%)
Taluka Wise Population of Nandurbar District												
Nandurbar District Total Population	Akkalkuwa	245861	1755	(0.71%)	209586	(85.25%)	18194	(7.40%)	12539	(5.1%)	3786	(1.54%)
	Akrani	195754	2258	(1.15%)	187806	(95.94%)	3406	(1.74%)	1918	(0.98%)	372	(0.19%)
	Taloda	159654	3293	(2.06%)	123634	(77.44%)	6865	(4.30%)	18440	(11.55%)	7424	(4.65%)
	Shahada	407728	20189	(4.95%)	220975	(54.20%)	63198	(15.50%)	68498	(16.8%)	34861	(8.55%)
	Nandurbar	367446	16825	(4.58%)	167431	(45.57%)	81573	(22.20%)	74592	(20.3%)	27007	(7.35%)
	Nawapur	271852	3665	(1.35%)	232501	(85.52%)	16583	(6.10%)	14952	(5.5%)	4159	(1.53%)
	Total	1648295	47985	(2.91%)	1141933	(73.99%)	157247	(9.54%)	20603	7	65410	(3.97%)

Taluka Wise Population of Aurangabad District									
Aurangabad District Total Population	Karnad	341019	29919 (8.77%)	24332 (7.14%)	82561 (24.21%)	11901 (34.9%)	85187 (24.98%)		
	Soeszon	113087	11679 (10.33%)	15548 (13.75%)	24257 (21.45%)	33361 (29.5%)	28238 (24.97%)		
	Sillod	359963	32439 (9.01%)	27816 (7.73%)	83259 (23.13%)	12022 (33.4%)	96218 (26.73%)		
	Phulambri	161012	16122 (10.01%)	3169 (1.97%)	44520 (27.65%)	8 (33.2%)	43747 (27.17%)		
	Aurangabad	1590374	289811 (18.22%)	24675 (1.55%)	367694 (23.12%)	53456 (30.5%)	423199 (26.61%)		
	Khuldabad	118328	12215 (10.32%)	6570 (5.55%)	29322 (24.78%)	48506 (32.9%)	31286 (26.44%)		
	Vaijapur	311371	41613 (13.36%)	18498 (5.94%)	66104 (21.23%)	4 (30.5%)	79898 (25.66%)		
	Gangapur	358155	57036 (15.92%)	14743 (4.12%)	76072 (21.24%)	10524 (33.8%)	94625 (26.42%)		
	Paithan	347973	48534 (13.95%)	8015 (2.30%)	71752 (20.62%)	11568 (32.3%)	99625 (28.63%)		
	Total	3701282	639368 (12.21%)	143366 (5.66%)	853063 (23.05%)	12131 (32.78%)	977180 (26.40%)		

Taluka Wise Population of Beed District									
Beed District Total Population	Ashti	243607	24838 (10.20%)	5231 (2.15%)	60341 (24.77%)	90865 (37.3%)	62339 (25.59%)		
	Patoda	125081	12331 (9.86%)	1130 (0.90%)	27693 (22.14%)	46530 (37.2%)	37399 (29.9%)		
	Shirur (Kasar)	128583	10596 (8.24%)	1345 (1.05%)	27131 (21.10%)	54519 (42.4%)	34987 (27.21%)		
	Georai	338610	42338 (12.50%)	4021 (1.19%)	81707 (24.13%)	12359 (36.5%)	86955 (25.68%)		
	Majalgaon	255181	40032 (15.69%)	2873 (1.13%)	60427 (23.68%)	90079 (35.3%)	61779 (24.21%)		
	Wadwani	87685	12511 (14.27%)	797 (0.91%)	22316 (25.45%)	29462 (33.6%)	22596 (25.77%)		
	Beed	481195	58803 (12.22%)	4544 (0.94%)	113273 (23.54%)	16793 (34.9%)	136659 (28.4%)		
	Kaji	243832	38709 (15.88%)	3331 (1.37%)	57008 (23.38%)	79245 (32.5%)	65542 (26.88%)		
	Dharur	122110	19724 (16.15%)	3649 (2.99%)	28855 (23.63%)	38465 (31.5%)	31419 (25.73%)		
	Parli	287208	46990 (16.36%)	3508 (1.22%)	62123 (21.63%)	92768 (32.3%)	81826 (28.49%)		
	Ambajogai	271957	44382 (16.32%)	2293 (0.84%)	57709 (21.22%)	10008 (36.8%)	67500 (24.82%)		
	Total	2586049	361264 (13.43%)	32722 (1.33%)	698486 (23.15%)	91722 (35.48%)	697811 (26.61%)		

Taluka Wise Population of Latur District									
Latur District Total Population	Latur	683666	130749 (19.12%)	12021 (1.76%)	132836 (19.43%)	22766 (33.3%)	180419 (26.39%)		
	Renzapur	142187	25357 (17.83%)	1709 (1.20%)	30556 (21.49%)	50476 (35.5%)	34082 (23.97%)		
	Ahmadpur	236168	43274 (18.32%)	5729 (2.43%)	55476 (23.49%)	81006 (34.3%)	50682 (21.46%)		

	Jalkot	87201	21601 (24.77%)	1890 (2.17%)	21024 (24.11%)	29474 (33.8%)	13211 (15.13%)		
	Chakur	177956	35922 (20.19%)	4456 (2.50%)	39417 (22.15%)	57836 (32.5%)	40325 (22.66%)		
	Shirur-Anantpal	83528	18772 (22.47%)	3053 (3.66%)	18969 (22.71%)	25225 (30.2%)	17507 (20.96%)		
	Ausa	309571	52236 (16.87%)	4092 (1.32%)	84172 (27.19%)	10370 (33.5%)	65350 (21.11%)		
	Nilanga	325255	58562 (18.00%)	12913 (3.97%)	78549 (24.15%)	10408 (32%)	71133 (21.87%)		
	Deoni	97598	19799 (20.29%)	4263 (4.37%)	25307 (25.93%)	30646 (31.4%)	17587 (18.02%)		
	Udgir	311066	74641 (24.00%)	7362 (2.37%)	66910 (21.51%)	97364 (31.3%)	64795 (20.83%)		
	Total	2464196	480913 (20.19%)	57488 (2.87%)	669766 (23.22%)	80448 (32.78%)	621320 (21.24%)		

Taluka Wise Population of Nanded District									
Nanded District Total Population	Mahoor	99940	8585 (8.59%)	14806 (14.81%)	26904 (26.92%)	27783 (27.8%)	21857 (21.87%)		
	Kirwat	247786	24569 (9.92%)	71896 (29.02%)	53596 (21.63%)	62442 (25.2%)	35285 (14.24%)		
	Hinaynagar	109727	15066 (13.73%)	18533 (16.89%)	28079 (25.59%)	29955 (27.3%)	18094 (16.49%)		
	Hadgaon	259986	56361 (21.68%)	30347 (11.67%)	52933 (20.36%)	66036 (25.4%)	54311 (20.89%)		
	Ardhapur	109332	19976 (18.27%)	3915 (3.58%)	25004 (22.87%)	32909 (30.1%)	27530 (25.18%)		
	Nanded	719188	145676 (20.26%)	14786 (2.06%)	166924 (23.21%)	22654 (31.5%)	165269 (22.98%)		
	Mulshed	115696	19961 (17.25%)	4893 (4.23%)	30497 (26.36%)	33205 (28.7%)	27142 (23.46%)		
	Bhokar	138313	21968 (15.88%)	26186 (18.93%)	28575 (20.66%)	40664 (29.4%)	20913 (15.12%)		
	Umri	99019	20354 (20.56%)	9432 (9.53%)	23012 (23.24%)	29508 (29.8%)	16714 (16.88%)		
	Dharmabad	96776	18794 (19.42%)	14497 (14.98%)	23594 (24.38%)	24775 (25.6%)	15116 (15.62%)		
	Bileli	170159	36323 (21.35%)	16572 (9.74%)	37690 (22.15%)	48155 (28.3%)	31411 (18.46%)		
	Naignon (Khairnagar)	182868	40718 (22.27%)	9596 (5.25%)	45132 (24.68%)	50106 (27.4%)	37323 (20.41%)		
	Loha	241885	41604 (17.20%)	3821 (1.58%)	72469 (29.96%)	73049 (30.2%)	50941 (21.06%)		
	Kandhar	248870	52795 (21.21%)	7314 (2.94%)	70804 (28.45%)	65453 (26.3%)	52512 (21.1%)		
	Mulshed	293885	65542 (22.30%)	18727 (6.37%)	77468 (26.36%)	68769 (23.4%)	63391 (21.57%)		
	Devlur	227862	52191 (22.90%)	16374 (7.19%)	53775 (23.60%)	55826 (24.5%)	49697 (21.81%)		
	Total	3361292	640483 (18.30%)	281695 (9.92%)	820197 (24.40%)	92624 (27.56%)	666280 (19.82%)		

Taluka Wise Population of Parbhani District									
Parbhani District Total Population	Sailu	169174	20156 (11.91%)	2031 (1.20%)	41634 (24.61%)	59718 (35.3%)	45643 (26.98%)		
	Jintur	282756	31336 (11.08%)	15816 (5.59%)	65458 (23.15%)	91896 (32.5%)	78239 (27.67%)		
	Parbhani	537810	69316 (12.89%)	7348 (1.37%)	98903 (18.39%)	22910 (42.6%)	133162 (24.76%)		

	Manwat	116817	15060 (12.89%)	1427 (1.22%)	27359 (23.42%)	40652 (34.8%)	32323 (27.67%)
	Pathri	139046	20387 (14.66%)	1634 (1.18%)	32843 (23.62%)	49222 (35.4%)	34956 (25.14%)
	Sompeth	89582	13032 (14.55%)	1005 (1.12%)	30619 (34.18%)	29293 (32.7%)	15632 (17.45%)
	Genarakhed	202867	29627 (14.60%)	4333 (2.14%)	42967 (21.18%)	71206 (35.1%)	54734 (26.98%)
	Palam	115382	15862 (13.75%)	4335 (3.76%)	29272 (25.37%)	37153 (32.2%)	28765 (24.93%)
	Purna	182652	32532 (17.81%)	2585 (1.42%)	43526 (23.83%)	56987 (31.2%)	47015 (25.74%)
	Total	1836086	247308 (13.79%)	40614 (2.11%)	444231 (24.19%)	636102 (34.64%)	463755 (25.26%)
Taluka Wise Population of Osmanabad District							
Osmanabad District Total Population	Paranda	140148	16817 (12.00%)	1376 (0.98%)	31631 (22.57%)	53677 (38.3%)	36649 (26.15%)
	Bhnum	136745	18234 (13.33%)	1827 (1.34%)	35267 (25.79%)	46767 (34.2%)	34651 (25.34%)
	Washi	92150	14277 (15.49%)	3314 (3.60%)	19425 (21.08%)	33911 (36.8%)	21222 (23.03%)
	Kalamb	217687	40327 (18.53%)	5660 (2.60%)	48392 (22.23%)	70095 (32.2%)	53203 (24.44%)
	Osmanabad	405736	67996 (16.76%)	13496 (3.33%)	97377 (24.00%)	2 (29.5%)	107195 (26.42%)
	Tuljapur	278879	45386 (16.27%)	3378 (1.21%)	66513 (23.85%)	98444 (35.3%)	65146 (23.36%)
	Lohara	116712	18278 (15.66%)	1323 (1.13%)	26447 (22.66%)	44117 (37.8%)	26552 (22.75%)
	Umarga	269519	43869 (16.28%)	5665 (2.10%)	75331 (27.95%)	89480 (33.2%)	55171 (20.47%)
	Total	1667576	266184 (16%)	36039 (2%)	393944 (23.77%)	574557 (34.66%)	397735 (23.99%)
Taluka Wise Population of Jalna District							
Jalna District Total Population	Bhokardan	311303	40012 (12.85%)	12576 (4.04%)	68549 (22.02%)	122218 (39.26%)	67957 (21.83%)
	Jaffrabad	163120	28113 (17.23%)	3854 (2.36%)	50143 (30.74%)	49425 (30.3%)	31580 (19.36%)
	Jalna	519018	72888 (14.04%)	7458 (1.44%)	133128 (25.65%)	203455 (39.2%)	102091 (19.67%)
	Bachapur	153772	22763 (14.80%)	1994 (1.30%)	36890 (23.99%)	58587 (38.1%)	33538 (21.81%)
	Ambad	255709	31384 (12.27%)	5520 (2.16%)	59989 (23.46%)	101389 (39.65%)	57432 (22.46%)
	Ghansawasei	211108	27881 (13.21%)	3877 (1.84%)	58962 (27.93%)	75366 (35.7%)	45029 (21.33%)
	Partur	177589	22719 (12.79%)	3056 (1.72%)	43172 (24.31%)	68017 (38.3%)	40632 (22.88%)
	Mantha	167427	26506 (15.83%)	3928 (2.35%)	40417 (24.14%)	57679 (34.45%)	38893 (23.23%)
	Total	1969046	272266 (14.13%)	42263 (2.15%)	496247 (25.28%)	722300 (36.87%)	422691 (21.57%)
Taluka Wise Population of Hingoli District							
Hingoli District	Senzon	204122	38304 (18.77%)	13623 (6.67%)	51745 (25.35%)	57767 (28.3%)	42682 (20.91%)
Total Population							
Total Population	Hingoli	269546	42335 (15.71%)	16749 (6.21%)	69273 (25.70%)	81133 (30.1%)	60055 (22.28%)
	Aundha (Nasrath)	181148	23630 (13.04%)	28413 (15.68%)	47461 (26.20%)	42570 (23.5%)	39074 (21.57%)
	Kalamnuri	231559	35949 (15.52%)	43541 (18.80%)	55111 (23.80%)	53953 (23.3%)	43001 (18.57%)
	Vasmal	290970	42347 (14.55%)	9628 (3.31%)	65526 (22.52%)	103382 (35.53%)	70095 (24.09%)
	Total	1177345	182665 (15.52%)	111954 (10.14%)	290969 (24.71%)	331376 (28.15%)	252941 (21.48%)
Taluka Wise Population of Amravati District							
Amravati District Total Population	Dharni	184665	7908 (4.28%)	142191 (77.00%)	15807 (8.56%)	11819 (6.4%)	6943 (3.76%)
	Chikhaldara	118815	8170 (6.88%)	93050 (78.32%)	8816 (7.42%)	6297 (5.3%)	2483 (2.09%)
	Anjanson Surii	169093	32612 (20.27%)	3927 (2.44%)	37989 (23.61%)	55190 (34.3%)	31183 (19.38%)
	Achalpur	279479	46986 (16.81%)	27416 (9.81%)	64979 (23.25%)	82446 (29.5%)	57657 (20.63%)
	Chandurbazar	196258	37381 (19.05%)	14970 (7.63%)	41175 (20.98%)	60055 (30.6%)	42686 (21.75%)
	Morshi	182484	29221 (16.01%)	18399 (10.08%)	39909 (21.87%)	61862 (33.9%)	33084 (18.13%)
	Warud	224984	32019 (14.23%)	33212 (14.76%)	48709 (21.65%)	67720 (30.1%)	43332 (19.26%)
	Teosa	104728	18136 (17.32%)	3986 (3.81%)	23721 (22.65%)	33827 (32.3%)	25061 (23.93%)
	Amravati	788327	144976 (18.39%)	24777 (3.14%)	190617 (24.18%)	5 (30.8%)	185178 (23.49%)
	Bhatkuli	113109	28252 (24.98%)	9298 (8.22%)	26422 (23.36%)	34611 (30.6%)	14523 (12.84%)
	Daryapur	175061	48496 (27.70%)	12529 (7.16%)	33752 (19.28%)	51993 (29.7%)	28290 (16.16%)
	Nandgaon-Khandesrwar	129810	30494 (23.49%)	5597 (4.31%)	32907 (25.35%)	35308 (27.2%)	25508 (19.65%)
	Chandur Railway	96907	19294 (19.91%)	4875 (5.03%)	24983 (25.78%)	26940 (27.8%)	20816 (21.48%)
	Dhamsangaon Railway	132915	22429 (16.87%)	9901 (7.45%)	38253 (28.78%)	37349 (28.1%)	24988 (18.8%)
		Total	2888445	506374 (17.59%)	404128 (17.08%)	612185 (21.19%)	776992 (26.90%)
Taluka Wise Population of Akola District							
Akola District Total Population	Telhara	172359	30971 (17.97%)	10712 (6.21%)	37816 (21.94%)	55672 (32.3%)	37195 (21.58%)
	Akot	255540	42473 (16.62%)	23714 (9.28%)	55733 (21.81%)	81006 (31.7%)	52616 (20.59%)
	Balapur	189412	43099 (22.75%)	4518 (2.39%)	48546 (25.63%)	53604 (28.3%)	39644 (20.93%)
	Akola	733852	145564 (19.84%)	26728 (3.64%)	160053 (21.81%)	8 (32.4%)	163722 (22.31%)
	Murtijapur	174650	49759 (28.49%)	7039 (4.03%)	38528 (22.06%)	51347 (29.4%)	27979 (16.02%)
	Patur	138730	26258 (18.93%)	15489 (11.16%)	32643 (23.53%)	37957 (27.36%)	26386 (19.02%)
	Barshitakii	149363	25935 (17.36%)	12080 (8.09%)	42942 (28.75%)	36743 (24.6%)	31665 (21.2%)

	Total	1813906	364069 (20.28%)	100280 (6.40%)	428937 (23.65%)	53396 (29.44%)	367057 (20.24%)
Taluka Wise Population of Buldhana District							
Buldhana District Total Population	Jalgaon (Jamsod)	156623	21422 (13.68%)	22172 (14.16%)	41568 (26.54%)	42915 (27.4%)	28552 (18.23%)
	Sanerampur	137092	22201 (16.19%)	19652 (14.33%)	42142 (30.74%)	33999 (24.8%)	19097 (13.93%)
	Shegaon	156116	31140 (19.95%)	3973 (2.54%)	36328 (23.27%)	51987 (33.3%)	32691 (20.94%)
	Nandura	176018	27175 (15.44%)	8759 (4.98%)	44515 (25.29%)	54390 (30.9%)	41188 (23.4%)
	Malikapur	178534	22525 (12.62%)	8790 (4.92%)	39206 (21.96%)	64986 (36.4%)	43027 (24.1%)
	Motala	166598	27398 (16.45%)	11748 (7.05%)	43365 (26.03%)	52812 (31.7%)	31270 (18.77%)
	Khamesaon	320644	60302 (18.81%)	9646 (3.01%)	83848 (26.15%)	10100 (31.5%)	65860 (20.54%)
	Melkar	268316	57369 (21.38%)	13176 (4.91%)	62732 (23.38%)	74324 (27.7%)	60720 (22.63%)
	Chikhli	285321	57532 (20.16%)	7863 (2.76%)	70246 (24.62%)	86452 (30.3%)	63227 (22.16%)
	Buldhana	286992	52924 (18.44%)	10695 (3.73%)	73441 (25.59%)	81506 (28.4%)	68419 (23.84%)
	Deolgaon Raja	125350	25706 (20.51%)	1223 (0.98%)	25421 (20.28%)	45502 (36.3%)	27502 (21.94%)
	Sandikhed Raja	176303	37897 (21.50%)	1177 (0.67%)	37623 (21.34%)	60648 (34.4%)	38963 (22.1%)
	Lonar	152351	27304 (17.92%)	5963 (3.91%)	36564 (24.00%)	46924 (30.8%)	35589 (23.36%)
Total	2586258	470895 (17.93%)	124837 (5.23%)	636006 (24.65%)	803530 (31.07%)	548963 (21.23%)	
Taluka Wise Population of Yavatmal District							
Yavatmal District Total Population	Ner	120232	22333 (18.57%)	8134 (6.77%)	27293 (22.70%)	39196 (32.6%)	23277 (19.36%)
	Babulgaon	88173	11879 (13.47%)	16940 (19.21%)	25085 (28.45%)	19310 (21.9%)	14963 (16.97%)
	Kalamo	103024	10810 (10.49%)	31812 (30.88%)	32102 (31.16%)	15969 (15.5%)	12332 (11.97%)
	Yavatmal	382965	51521 (13.45%)	65510 (17.11%)	92601 (24.18%)	11029 (28.8%)	63036 (16.46%)
	Darwha	191103	25045 (13.11%)	15440 (8.08%)	45349 (23.73%)	71090 (37.2%)	34188 (17.89%)
	Digra	154122	13652 (8.86%)	20547 (13.33%)	38669 (25.09%)	46082 (29.9%)	35171 (22.82%)
	Pusad	341186	50592 (14.83%)	51089 (14.97%)	73253 (21.47%)	93826 (27.5%)	72434 (21.23%)
	Umarchhed	259357	45588 (17.58%)	34919 (13.46%)	72075 (27.79%)	57577 (22.2%)	49200 (18.97%)
	Mahasaon	190252	22702 (11.93%)	26776 (14.07%)	43282 (22.75%)	62403 (32.8%)	35082 (18.44%)
	Arni	161833	15429 (9.53%)	27929 (17.26%)	41008 (25.34%)	47417 (29.3%)	30052 (18.57%)
	Ghatanji	138587	11371 (8.20%)	40056 (28.90%)	32693 (23.59%)	29935 (21.6%)	24530 (17.7%)
	Kalapur	156783	9672 (6.17%)	56616 (36.11%)	37064 (23.64%)	34179 (21.8%)	19253 (12.28%)
	Ralegaon	112203	8869 (7.90%)	32485 (28.95%)	25908 (23.09%)	26031 (23.2%)	18906 (16.85%)
Maregaon	78713	4009 (5.09%)	26289 (33.40%)	22591 (28.70%)	14483 (18.4%)	11343 (14.41%)	
Zari-Jamani	80147	4617 (5.76%)	30953 (38.62%)	25559 (31.89%)	10018 (12.5%)	9001 (11.23%)	
Wani	213668	20429 (9.56%)	28562 (13.37%)	49614 (23.22%)	74997 (35.1%)	40063 (18.75%)	
Total	2772348	328518 (10.91%)	514057 (20.91%)	704852 (25.42%)	710934 (25.64%)	474591 (17.12%)	
Taluka Wise Population of Washim District							
Washim District Total Population	Malegaon	189051	37549 (19.86%)	25804 (13.65%)	53426 (28.26%)	38755 (20.5%)	33519 (17.73%)
	Manargulpir	175208	35194 (20.09%)	10478 (5.98%)	39334 (22.45%)	51161 (29.2%)	39036 (22.28%)
	Karanja	213824	35375 (16.54%)	5998 (2.81%)	58438 (27.33%)	69493 (32.5%)	44518 (20.82%)
	Manora	156344	19594 (12.53%)	22121 (14.15%)	34583 (22.12%)	48936 (31.3%)	31112 (19.9%)
	Washim	255188	56261 (22.05%)	6867 (2.69%)	65864 (25.81%)	76046 (29.8%)	50144 (19.65%)
	Risod	207545	45489 (21.92%)	9203 (4.43%)	55248 (26.62%)	57282 (27.6%)	40326 (19.43%)
	Total	1197160	229462 (18.83%)	80471 (7.28%)	304458 (25.43%)	340991 (28.48%)	239063 (19.97%)
Taluka Wise Population of Bhandara District							
Bhandara District Total Population	Tumsar	226108	25814 (11.42%)	25087 (11.10%)	53814 (23.80%)	73033 (32.3%)	48365 (21.39%)
	Mohadi	150611	15170 (10.07%)	8926 (5.93%)	40966 (27.20%)	50907 (33.8%)	34641 (23%)
	Bhandara	280030	55353 (19.77%)	15677 (5.60%)	58750 (20.98%)	90730 (32.4%)	59506 (21.25%)
	Sakoli	136879	25706 (18.78%)	14618 (10.68%)	30592 (22.35%)	37231 (27.2%)	28731 (20.99%)
	Lakhani	128545	23673 (18.42%)	8239 (6.41%)	27907 (21.71%)	43448 (33.8%)	25272 (19.66%)
	Puzni	154388	31476 (20.36%)	10167 (6.58%)	34319 (22.20%)	50241 (32.5%)	28382 (18.36%)
	Lakhandur	123573	23180 (18.76%)	6172 (4.99%)	30251 (24.48%)	40038 (32.4%)	23936 (19.37%)
Total	1200334	200372 (16.80%)	88886 (7.33%)	279026 (23.25%)	384793 (32.06%)	246960 (20.57%)	
Taluka Wise Population of Wardha District							
Wardha District Total Population	Ashti	76276	9572 (12.55%)	8565 (11.23%)	16430 (21.54%)	24485 (32.1%)	17223 (22.58%)
	Karanja	90462	7153 (7.91%)	12785 (14.13%)	18499 (20.45%)	29997 (33.16%)	22027 (24.35%)
	Arvi	145981	19865 (13.61%)	21938 (15.03%)	28262 (19.36%)	45780 (31.36%)	30130 (20.64%)
	Seloo	129647	14407 (11.11%)	18238 (14.07%)	30208 (23.30%)	41383 (31.92%)	25411 (19.6%)
	Wardha	357476	58326 (16.32%)	29683 (8.30%)	79181 (22.15%)	11224 (31.4%)	78037 (21.83%)
	Deoli	159877	34210 (21.40%)	17305 (10.82%)	39410 (24.65%)	46045 (28.8%)	22910 (14.33%)
	Hinezanhat	224017	29942 (13.37%)	21159 (9.45%)	51233 (22.87%)	73298 (32.72%)	48388 (21.6%)
	Samudrapur	117038	15355 (13.12%)	19834 (16.95%)	27188 (23.23%)	34409 (29.4%)	20248 (17.3%)
	Total	1300774	188830 (13.67%)	149607 (12.50%)	288691 (22.19%)	407890 (31.36%)	263781 (20.28%)

Taluka Wise Population of Chandrapur District										
Chandrapur District Total Population	Warora	171540	14759 (8.60%)	36179 (21.09%)	40483 (23.60%)	48717 (28.4%)	31409 (18.31%)			
	Chinur	169547	27992 (16.51%)	54315 (32.04%)	21244 (12.53%)	48067 (28.35%)	17921 (10.57%)			
	Nazbhir	133020	16560 (12.45%)	25469 (19.15%)	23757 (17.86%)	46956 (35.3%)	20272 (15.24%)			
	Brahmapuri	166165	26537 (15.97%)	13105 (7.89%)	39697 (23.89%)	62312 (37.5%)	24509 (14.75%)			
	Sawali	107937	13090 (12.13%)	16413 (15.21%)	28754 (26.64%)	35295 (32.7%)	14388 (13.33%)			
	Sindewahi	110440	14450 (13.08%)	31837 (28.83%)	22022 (19.94%)	29929 (27.1%)	12204 (11.05%)			
	Bhadravati	158751	25021 (15.76%)	28308 (17.83%)	27369 (17.24%)	64453 (40.6%)	13605 (8.57%)			
	Chandrapur	481758	95607 (19.85%)	47928 (9.95%)	95533 (19.83%)	4	52415 (10.88%)			
	Mul	114611	14616 (12.75%)	17406 (15.19%)	28595 (24.95%)	31976 (27.9%)	22017 (19.21%)			
	Pombhurna	50781	4874 (9.60%)	13541 (26.67%)	15448 (30.42%)	11019 (21.7%)	5901 (11.62%)			
	Ballarpur	134540	32645 (24.26%)	16881 (12.55%)	39595 (29.43%)	27984 (20.8%)	17436 (12.96%)			
	Korpana	125317	13825 (11.03%)	29652 (23.66%)	35151 (28.05%)	27194 (21.7%)	19499 (15.56%)			
	Jiwati	61820	12500 (20.22%)	17988 (29.10%)	11511 (18.62%)	13229 (21.4%)	6590 (10.66%)			
	Rajura	138408	22388 (16.18%)	26608 (19.22%)	38657 (27.93%)	37010 (26.74%)	13744 (9.93%)			
	Gondipri	79672	13501 (16.95%)	13811 (17.33%)	18723 (23.50%)	20492 (25.72%)	13146 (16.5%)			
Total	2204307	348365 (15.02%)	389441 (19.71%)	606153 (22.96%)	639852 (29.03%)	292644 (13.28%)				

Taluka Wise Population of Gadchiroli District										
Gadchiroli District Total Population	Desaiganj (Vadasa)	83607	14138 (16.91%)	7199 (8.61%)	16236 (19.42%)	34446 (41.2%)	11588 (13.86%)			
	Armor	97097	11368 (11.71%)	23120 (23.81%)	23196 (23.89%)	24663 (25.4%)	14749 (15.19%)			
	Kurkbeda	86073	8963 (10.41%)	46826 (54.40%)	11680 (13.57%)	9124 (10.6%)	9477 (11.01%)			
	Korchi	42811	3442 (8.04%)	31333 (73.19%)	3618 (8.45%)	3553 (8.3%)	865 (2.02%)			
	Dhanora	82698	3934 (4.76%)	58745 (71.04%)	7947 (9.61%)	8601 (10.4%)	3473 (4.2%)			
	Gadchiroli	145963	21023 (14.40%)	28421 (19.47%)	37016 (25.36%)	34009 (23.3%)	25500 (17.47%)			
	Chamorshi	179120	16135 (9.01%)	32623 (18.21%)	38421 (21.45%)	54685 (30.53%)	37257 (20.8%)			
	Mulcheri	45787	2726 (5.95%)	14834 (32.40%)	10114 (22.09%)	9597 (20.96%)	8516 (18.6%)			
	Etapali	81713	2893 (3.54%)	66597 (81.50%)	6333 (7.75%)	4494 (5.5%)	1397 (1.71%)			
	Bhamburda	36325	1128 (3.11%)	29459 (81.10%)	3193 (8.79%)	2143 (5.9%)	403 (1.11%)			
	Aheri	116992	16683 (14.26%)	58233 (49.78%)	21889 (18.71%)	11933 (10.2%)	8248 (7.05%)			
	Sironcha	74756	18312 (24.50%)	17916 (23.97%)	15445 (20.66%)	17493 (23.4%)	5592 (7.48%)			
	Total	1072942	120745 (10.55%)	415306 (44.79%)	178600 (16.65%)	192852 (17.97%)	107741 (10.04%)			

Taluka Wise Population of Nagpur District										
Nagpur District Total Population	Nariched	147907	22312 (15.09%)	16522 (11.17%)	33708 (22.79%)	43189 (29.2%)	32170 (21.75%)			
	Katol	163908	24929 (15.22%)	21394 (13.05%)	34039 (20.78%)	49470 (30.2%)	33990 (20.75%)			
	Kalameshwar	122363	17621 (14.40%)	9603 (7.85%)	26724 (21.84%)	40747 (33.3%)	27666 (22.61%)			
	Savner	229450	44215 (19.27%)	22692 (9.89%)	51580 (22.48%)	64705 (28.2%)	46257 (20.16%)			
	Parseoni	143019	28297 (19.79%)	13536 (9.46%)	32408 (22.66%)	39759 (27.8%)	29019 (20.29%)			
	Rantek	158643	18568 (11.70%)	51815 (32.66%)	27318 (17.22%)	38550 (24.3%)	22385 (14.11%)			
	Mauda	139776	18019 (12.89%)	10038 (7.18%)	32554 (23.29%)	47043 (34.3%)	31226 (22.34%)			
	Kamptee	238870	52733 (22.08%)	9623 (4.03%)	51023 (21.36%)	71183 (29.8%)	54319 (22.74%)			
	Nagpur (Rural)	302195	58781 (19.45%)	25693 (8.50%)	60802 (20.12%)	94889 (31.4%)	62041 (20.53%)			
	Nagpur (Urban)	2405665	475425 (19.76%)	185281 (7.70%)	515053 (21.41%)	0	525157 (21.83%)			
	Hinana	242198	38455 (15.88%)	29783 (12.30%)	54373 (22.45%)	69269 (28.6%)	50329 (20.78%)			
	Umred	154180	27482 (17.82%)	23436 (15.20%)	32779 (21.26%)	39778 (25.8%)	30697 (19.91%)			
	Kulhi	123977	24408 (19.69%)	4367 (3.52%)	29184 (23.54%)	40045 (32.3%)	25973 (20.95%)			
	Bhuvapur	81519	16468 (20.20%)	13798 (16.93%)	19206 (23.56%)	22173 (27.2%)	9872 (12.11%)			
	Total	4653570	867713 (17.37%)	437571 (11.39%)	1013016 (21.77%)	1368482 (29.41%)	933573 (20.06%)			

Taluka Wise Population of Gondiya District										
Gondiya District Total Population	Tirora	176254	22254 (12.63%)	14381 (8.16%)	46795 (26.55%)	65284 (37.04%)	27531 (15.62%)			
	Goregaon	124890	15139 (12.12%)	18847 (15.09%)	31410 (25.15%)	37217 (29.8%)	22280 (17.84%)			
	Gondiya	421650	61562 (14.60%)	34152 (8.10%)	119327 (28.30%)	127127 (30.15%)	79481 (18.85%)			
	Amgaon	130657	12703 (9.72%)	9831 (7.52%)	36845 (28.20%)	46122 (35.3%)	25151 (19.25%)			
	Salekasa	90679	6747 (7.44%)	23990 (26.46%)	21536 (23.75%)	26569 (29.3%)	11834 (13.05%)			
	Sadak-Arjuni	115594	16700 (14.45%)	23973 (20.74%)	24911 (21.55%)	34909 (30.2%)	15097 (13.06%)			
	Arjuni Morgaon	148265	27274 (18.40%)	33201 (22.39%)	37215 (25.10%)	39142 (26.4%)	11431 (7.71%)			
	Deori	114518	13582 (11.86%)	55878 (48.79%)	17865 (15.60%)	14658 (12.8%)	12540 (10.95%)			
	Total	1322507	175961 (12.65%)	214253 (19.66%)	321039 (24.28%)	381887 (28.87%)	192309 (14.54%)			

Maharashtra Total Population	Total	SC (%)	ST (%)	Nomads (%)	OBC (%)	General (%)
	112374333	13278898 (12.00%)	10510213 (13.49%)	24146994 (21.49%)	35071462 (31.21%)	24382616 (21.70%)

Source: 1) Pawar Ashok (200102021) CPEPA Project University Grants Commission New Delhi.
 2) Pawar Ashok (2013-2018), Vasant Rao Naik Research and Training Center, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad Maharashtra India Research Project Work.

According to a survey conducted by Vasant Naik Study Centre, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad 2016-2018, district wise, taluka wise population analysis of nomadic in the state of Maharashtra shows that, the population of Nomads in Maharashtra is 24146994 (21.49 %), the same OBC population is 35071462 (31.21%).

Maharashtra State's National status about OBC Reservation: -

The Sena-BJP government of Maharashtra state had issued an ordinance on 31 July 2019 ahead of the elections. In which it was said that reservation should be given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and OBCs in proportion to the population. But the state government has not introduced the population, so how will the reservation be given in proportion to the population? The casteless census conducted on 2 October 2011 was resumed after almost 60 years. Whose work was completed in 3 years in the year 2014. Had that data been given, then the question of OBC reservation would have ended there. At the same time, the BJP government was established at the Centre. For the last 7 years, the BJP government has kept this data hidden. The state government also did not take this data from the center. During his tenure of five years, the State Government of Shivsena-BJP could also have prepared this data again, but they did not do this work.

The Bharatiya Janata Party in the Central and Maharashtra states, and the Shiv Sena, Nationalist, Congress governments have made state reservation complicated by shifting their responsibility on each other. Due to which 56000 in the state of Maharashtra and 9 lakh OBC VJNT reservation in the country have been denied by the Lok Pratinidhi's state reservation. The state of Maharashtra has again tried to rectify it through the State Backward Commission and by passing the ordinance in the assembly, it has succeeded in getting the stamp of the Governor and is trying to expose it in front of the Supreme Court.

The state government has been lax in giving numerical data by forming the commission, the central government is against exposing the census report. The Scheduled Castes and tribes population is 22% in the state of Maharashtra, out of the limit of 50% reservation, a total of 32% [total 52%] reservation has been implemented for OBC - VJNT. But not all districts have 27% population, it is different in every district. Which has been challenged by Gawli in the Supreme Court, this is a fundamental problem. But we have given details

of the status of reservation on the basis of a project plan of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad University Grants Commission, New Delhi, which may be helpful for placing Maharashtra State Backward Commission in the Supreme Court. Therefore, the relevance of the present research work is important.

The total population of the nomadic tribes in the state of Maharashtra is 22%, in which they have been given 50% ie 11% (2 crore 60 lakhs) according to the total population. OBC's total population is 38% i.e. (total is above four crore 50 lakhs) they are given adequate representation 19% as they deserve. According to Mandal Commission in Maharashtra, OBC--VJNT have been given only 27% state reservation. Population OBC, -VJNT = 38 + 22% = 50%, SBC 2% (ref. Theory of Denotified Caste and Nomadic Tribe Banjara Migration - Prof. Dr. Ashok Shankarrao Pawar, Department of Economics Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad, and Coordinator CPEPA Project University Grants Commission, New Delhi 2018)

According to all the above information, everyone is pointing fingers towards each other and telling that, the state reservation went because of the Supreme Court, because of this government. But the reality is that the credit of state reservation to OBCs does not go to any specific person, so the imperial data is being hidden.

Why we are to late to establish the state backward class commission in Maharashtra?

The Supreme Court had given special powers to the state to conduct census (numerical data). The Union Ministry of Social Justice had directed the appointment of a special commission in 2018 to provide permission and funds for the triple test census. The data on reservation in education and jobs is available in the national census, but there are thousands of errors in caste registration due to wrong surveys. While conducting the caste-wise census in Maharashtra, the population and caste records were incorrectly taken not in the national census, but through the untrained performance of the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Honorable Vijay Kumar Vadettiwar said that the name of the Speaker has not been received from the Hon'ble Court for six months. Not all political parties have intentionally cooperated since 2010. Staff Selection, Rs 450 crore fund, not given for 11 months.

Urjuntly What need to be done by OBC youth?

1. OBC people, the falsified OBC leaders, should demand their resignation by conducting a self-trial movement in front of

the house, so that the eyes of the top politician of his side will be opened.

2. The leaders of the proposed party and the opposition holding the acquittal should be taught a lesson by the public. At the same time we will get adequate representation of constitutional reservation.
3. We should resolve to stand with the worker who does not have any special personal relationship with the proposed party
4. The youth of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu should try to hand over power by trying to establish a state party.

Conclusions:

OBCs (VJNTs) do not get proper reservation in proportion to their population as there is no empirical data and no caste-wise census is conducted. The population data of OBC community is not available in Maharashtra government's population report.

Recommendations: -

1. Under the Census Commission 1948 at the state and central level, direct funds should be given to the nomads in the Union budget, including the provision of employment and promotion, protection of economic, social, educational and state reservation to OBC, Vimukt caste and nomadic tribes in proportion to the population.
2. Criminal Tribe Act of 1871, for 42 and 198 nomads, provision and expenditure should be made in the proportion of population in the budget and reservation.
3. There should be caste wise census. So that OBC, VJNT get reservation in proportion to their population.
4. The Maharashtra government needs to prepare the empirical data under the orders of the Supreme Court for the caste census.
5. Vasantrao Naik Research and Human Development Institute (WANARTY) should be set up for the nomads of Maharashtra and a center action plan should be approved in each university.
6. A language academy should be opened for writing the golden histories of the nomads.
7. The oppressive unconstitutional status of 198 criminal caste nomads in the Criminal Tribes Act should be repealed.
8. An independent university should be established for OBCs, nomads.
9. Legislation should be made for job promotion by organizing programs from time to time to fill the backlog of OBC nomads.

10. OBC VJNT Jamati should be recruited according to reservation quota in all posts in Central University.
11. Criminal cases should be registered against those who misuse the reservation by canceling the illegal certificates of the nomads.
12. Residential schools and colleges should be opened at the district level for nomads on the lines of independent Kendriya Navodaya Vidyalayas.
13. Instead of subject wise reservation, category wise reservation should be given.
14. Reservation of OBC-VJNT reservation should be done in proportion to the population.

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