



श्री. एस. कृष्णन्
S. KRISHNAN
TEL.: 6183190

सदस्य-राचिव
राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
भारत सरकार
त्रिकूट-१, भीकाएजी कामा प्लेस, नई दिल्ली - ११००६६

Member - Secretary
National Commission for Backward Classes
Government of India
Trikoot-1, Bhikalji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110066

DO NCBC Advice No. West Bengal 36, 37/98

14. 05. 1998

Dear Shri Manavalan,

I am sending herewith the Advices of the National Commission for Backward Classes under Section 9(1) of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act, 1993 for inclusion of

- (1) Kahar
- (2) Betkar (Bentkar)

castes/communities in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal, for necessary action by the Central Government under Section 9(2) of the Act.

With these, Advices on 241 castes/sub-castes/synonyms, etc. have been tendered to the Government by the NCBC, after its reconstitution of which 238 are still pending with Government.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

P.S. Krishnan

(P.S. KRISHNAN)

Encl: As stated.

Shri D.K. Manavalan
Secretary to Government of India
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
Shastri Bhavan
NEW DELHI

9c

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES
WEST BENGAL BENCH
FINDING

Case: Request for inclusion of "Kahar" caste/community in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal.

Per Shri U.P.Singh, Member

I. Request

This case arises from the Request received in this Commission from the Govt. of West Bengal, Scheduled Castes & Tribes Welfare Department, Calcutta vide letter No. 453-TW/EC/M-6/82(I) dated 27th December, 1996 for inclusion of "Kahar" caste/community in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal.

II. Public Hearing

2. The two-Member West Bengal Bench of the Commission consisting of Hon'ble Members, Shri U.P.Singh and Shri Sahu Akshaya Bhai held a Public Hearing at Calcutta on 22.9.1997 in respect of this Request. The caste/community was represented by Shri Sohilal Mollick and Shri Noim Hussain both from Dankuni, D.C.C., Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal. The State Govt. was represented by Shri S.B. Mondal, Special Secretary and Shri Amit Kumar Dutta, Deputy Director in the Scheduled Castes & Tribes Welfare Department, Calcutta and Shri M.K. Chaudhary, Director, Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta.

AUTHENTICATED

P. S. Krishnan
P. S. KRISHNAN
Member Secretary
National Commission
for Backward Classes

II. Facts

3. The "Kahar" caste/community was included in the Mandal List as follows:-

"83. Kahar"

4. The State Government of West Bengal had no list of Backward Classes till after the Supreme Court Judgement in the Mandal case delivered on the November, 1992. For this reason, the Expert Committee on Backward Classes could not, on the basis of the principle of commonality, recommend a Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal as it could do for 14 other States, which already had their respective lists of Backward Classes, and therefore the Central Government also could not issue a Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal in 1993. The Govt. of West Bengal issued its first list of Backward Classes by its Notification No. 346-TW/EC/M-6/82 (I) dated 13th July, 1994 in the Calcutta Gazette of the same date, which included 14 entries.

5. The Government of West Bengal issued its second instalment of Backward Classes consisting of 12 castes/communities by its Notification No. 705-TW/EC/M-6/82(I) dated 13th December, 1994 in the Calcutta Gazette of the same date and its third instalment of 3 castes/communities was issued by its Notification No. 370-TW/EC/M-6/82(I) dated 12th May, 1995, published in Calcutta Gazette of the same date. The State Government has also issued fourth instalment of 9 Backward Classes by its Notification NO. 1179-TW/EC/M-6/82(I) dated 1st December, 1995, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the same date and fifth instalment of 6 Backward Classes by its Notification NO. 183-TW/EC/M-6/82(I) dated 8th March, 1996, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the same date including the "Kahar" caste/community as follows:-

"3. Kahar" (List -5)

AUTHENTICATED
P. S. KRISHNAN
Member Secretary
National Commission
for Backward Classes

6. The State Govt. of West Bengal has sent a copy of the State Backward Classes Commission's note alongwith the NCBC's filled up Questionnaire. According to the note of State Govt. the 'Kahars' are cultivating and palanquin bearers caste/community of Bengal and distributed in the districts of North and South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Nadia and Purulia. The name 'Kahar' has been derived from the word 'Khand' (shoulder) and 'Ahar' (food) meaning earning of livelihood by shoulder. Now they have abandoned their traditional occupation of palanquin bearers and are engaged in "Rikshaw pulling, van driving, labourers, domestic servants", etc. In rural areas, their hamlets are generally demarcated as "Kahar Para" and in one such Kaharpara in Bodal village of Amdanga P.S. of North 24-Parganas district about 85 Kahar families (population about 400) live. They were brought here more than a century ago from Bihar by local Zamindars as palanquin bearers. At present they are mainly engaged here in fishing, piggery, van driving, daily labour, etc. and a few of them possess cultivable land and that too below the ceiling. Social position of the 'Kahars' is generally very low and served by the degraded Brahman priest. They are ranked with 'Kurmis' and 'Koiris' who have already been included in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal at entry Nos.7 and 18 respectively.

7. According to the State Govt's note the 'Kahars' of elderly generation are mostly illiterate. The children of the present generation are going to school but after primary stage, the drop out rate increases because the children have to assist their parents in running the family. The spread of education among the females is also not worth-mentioning. Their home environment is also not congenial for children's education due to poor economic condition and bad habits. Majority of them live below poverty line and suffer from various social evils and unclean food habits.

AUTHENTICATED

P. S. KRISHNAN
Member Secretary
National Commission
for Backward Classes

8. Their representation in the State Govt. and Public Sector Undertakings services is rather insignificant and in professions like Medicine, Engineering, Law, etc. their presence is almost 'Nil'. However, there are a few service-holders and teachers among them. There is hardly any person with high education or any high office and no MP, MLA or Panchayat personnel among them. The State Commission has thus concluded that 'Kahar' class constitutes a socially and educationally backward class in the State and recommended for its inclusion in the State list which was hereinafter included in that list.

9. The State Backward Classes Commission obtained the filled in NCBC Questionnaire from Shri Shankar Singh and Shri Naveen Prasad representing the caste/community. According to the NCBC Questionnaire 'Kahar' is the main caste having population of 54,023 which constitutes 0.75 per cent of the total OBC population of the State. The caste/community is generally regarded as socially backward. The occupations on which members of the caste/community mainly depend for livelihood are rickshaw /cart pullers, porters, van drivers, labourers" which involve manual labour for wage. The women of the caste/community, as a general practice, are for their own or family's livelihood engaged in the occupations of "fishing, piggery and day labourers" for wage. 98 per cent population of the caste/community are landless manual (both agricultural and non-agricultural) labourers. The majority 63.5 per cent adult members of the caste/community are engaged in other manual labour for wage and 35 per cent engaged in agricultural labour for wage. Merely 1 percent are engaged in cultivation of own land and 0.5 per cent engaged in service like primary school teacher and service holder (private) .

AUTHENTICATED
P. S. K. L.

P. S. K. L.
Member Backward
Classes Commission
for Landless Classes

10. As regard the educational level of the caste/community the Questionnaire gives 15% literacy rate of the caste/community as against State's literacy rate of 57.70% according to Census of India, 1991. There is negligible proportion of matriculates (3 only) and no graduate from the caste/community. 99 per cent of the families live in 'kachha houses' and 1 per cent in 'pucca houses'. The representatives who appeared before the Bench on behalf of the caste/community stated that they belong to Muslim community only and should be included in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal. According to Risley the Kahars worship Siva or Shaktis and follow Vaishnavas religion.

11. H.H.Risley in his book "The Tribes and Castes of Bengal", Ethnographic Glossary (Firma Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta, India, 1981, Reprint, 1st Edition, 1891) writes about the Kahar caste/community, a large cultivating and palanquin-bearing caste of Behar, many of whose members are employed as domestic servants by Natives and Europeans (P.370). He writes that Kahars engaged in personal service consider themselves superior to those who merely carry palanquins or till the soil, and demand a higher price when they give their daughters to them in marriage.(P.373).....

.....The Kahars are properly a Behar caste. A certain number of them, however, regularly seek employment outside beyond that province, and some of them become regularly domiciled. The following particulars regarding these outlying branches of the caste are taken from Dr.Wise's notes:-

"The Kahar, being the most docile and industrious of workmen, is in much request throughout Bengal, and of late years he has been in great demand as a coolie for the tea gardens of Assam, Kachar, and Chittagong. A few also come yearly from Chaprah, being employed in the city of Dacca as coolies, porters, and domestic servants; but they always return home as soon as a little money has been saved.

AUTHENTICATED
[Signature]

Memorandum
 New Backward Classes Commission

Kahars domiciled in Bengal, and known as Doliya, are proscribed by their Hindustani brethren, because, having ceased to observe the peculiar customs of the caste, they have adopted those of the despised Bengali Sudras."(P.374).....

Cultivating Kahars are rarely found occupying any higher position than that of occupancy raiyats, while many of them are landless day labourers paid in cash or kind.

Socially the caste ranks with Goalas and Kurmis (which have already been included in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal at entry No. 3 and 7 respectively) and Brahmans will take water and certain kinds of sweetmeats from their hands. Traces of their lowly origin may perhaps be discerned in the fact that many of them will eat fowls and even field rats, and all except the Bhakat or ascetic members of the caste indulge freely in strong drink. Mr. Sherring says that some of them eat pork, but this does not appear to be the case in Behar or Chota Nagpur. In spite of this comparative laxity of diet, they observe some curious prohibition of their own. Thus a Kahar engaged in personal service with a Brahman, Rajput, Babban, Kayasth, or Agarwal, will only eat his master's leaving so long as he is himself unmarried (PP.373-374).

12. Kaka Kalelkar Commission has also recommended for inclusion of "Kahar" caste/community in the list of Backward Classes at entry no. 53 and their occupation cultivator and palanquin bearers.

13. Those present during Public Hearing, who were from different sections of society, not only did not object to the inclusion of "Kahar" in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal, but also supported it.

AUTHENTICATED

15.12.2017
Member
National Commission
for Backward Classes

14. The relevant entries in the Central List of Backward Classes for different States/UT are as follows:-

Sl.NO.	State/UT	Entry No.	Name of the caste/community
1.	Assam	59	Kohar
2.	Bihar	41	Chandrabanshi (Kahar)
3.	Gujarat	41	Machhi (Hindu) Kharwa Khalas Dhima Dhimar Bitna Tandel Mangela Khalasi Sarang Kahar
4.	Haryana	19	Dhimar Mallah Kashyap-Rajpoot Kahar Jhinwar or Jhimar Dhinwar (excluding Chhapra and Sahar districts).
5.	Himachal Pradesh	29	Kahar and Sahar districts).
6.	Karnataka	87	Gangakula Gangemakkalu Gangamatha Gangaputra Gowrimatha

ADULTENTICATED

S. KRISHNAN
Member of the
National Commission
for Backward Classes

Ambig
 Ambiga
 Bestha
 Kabbaliga
 Kabbili
 Kabber
 Kabbera
 Kharvi
 Bhoi
 Bhoyi
 Boyi
 Thoreya
 Harakanthra
 Kahar
 Meenagar
 Mogaveera
 Kharia
 Sunnagar
 Siviya
 Parivara

7.

Madhya Pradesh

11

Dhimar/Dhimer

Bhoj

Kahar

Dhiwar

Mallah

Nawda, Navda

Turahe

Kewat(Raekwar)

Kir

(excluding Bhopal,

Raisen and Sehari

districts),

Britiya/Vritiya

Sondhiya

AUTHENTICATED

S. KRISHNAN
 Member Secretary
 National Commission
 for Backward Classes

8.	Maharashtra	211	Bhoi/Boi Zinga Bholi Pardeshi Bhoi Raj Bhoi Kahar Gadia Kahare Dhunia, Kahar Kirat, Machwa Manzi, Jatia Kewat Dhiwar Dhiwar Bhoi Dheewar Dhimar, Palewar Machhendra Navadi Malhar Madhav Gadhiv Bhoi Khadi Bhoi Khare Bhoi Dhevra
9.	Orissa	62	Karhara
10.	Punjab	13	Kahar Jhindwar or Jhinwar Dhinwar or Dhiwar
11.	Rajasthan	14	Dhivar Kahar Bhoi Sagarvansi-Mali Keer Mallah Mehra
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4	Kahar

UNAUTHENTICATED

S. S. KRISHNAN
Member Secretary
National Commission
for Linguistic Classes

13.	Delhi	18	Dhinwar Jhinwar Nishad Kewat/Mallah (excluding those in Sch. Caste) Kahar Karhyap (Non- Brahmin).
14.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	Kahar Kumbhar

IV. Findings

15. From the above evidence, it is the Finding of the Bench that "Kahar" is a Socially and Educationally Backward Class and it should therefore be included in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal at entry No. 35 as follows:-

"35. Kahar"

(Sahu Akshaya Bhai)

(U.P. Singh)

V. Advice of the Commission

16. The Commission considered and agreed in full with the above findings of the West Bengal Bench and decided to tender the following Advice to the Central Government under section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993, for action by the Central Government under section 9(2) of the Act:-

"Kahar" caste/community should be included in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal at entry No. 35 as follows:-

"35. Kahar"

8.5.98
K. S. Krishnan
08.05.98

0.5.98

P. S. Krishnan
8.5.98

P. S. Krishnan
14.5.98

AUTHENTICATED

P. S. Krishnan
S. KRISHNAN
Member
for L. and Classes

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES
WEST BENGAL BENCH
FINDINGS

Case: Request for inclusion of "Betkar (Bentkar)"
caste/community in the Central List of Backward
Classes for West Bengal .

Per Shri U.P.Singh, Member

I. Request

This case arises from the Request received in this Commission from the Govt. of West Bengal, Scheduled Castes & Tribes Welfare Department, Calcutta vide letter No. 453- TW/EC/M-6/82 (I) dated 27th December, 1996 for inclusion of "Betkar (Bentkar)" caste/community in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal.

II. Public Hearing

2. The two-Member West Bengal Bench of the Commission consisting of Hon'ble Members, Shri U.P.Singh and Shri Sahu Akshaya Bhai held a Public Hearing at Darjeeling on 24.9.1997 in respect of this Request . None from the caste/community appeared before the Bench to represent the case. The State Govt. was represented by Shri M.K.Chaudhary, Director, Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta, Shri S.D.Sherpa, Project Officer & District Welfare officer, Scheduled castes & Tribes Welfare Department, Siliguri, West Bengal and other officials.

AUTHENTICATED
8.5.15

MEMBER
National Commission
for Backward Classes

III. Facts

3. The caste/community was included in the Mandal List at entry No.24 as follows.

"24. Bontkar"

4. The State Government of West Bengal had no list of Backward Classes till after the Supreme Court Judgement in the Mandal case delivered on 16th November, 1992. For this reason, the Expert Committee on Backward Classes could not, on the basis of the principle of commonality, recommend a Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal as it could do for 14 other States, which already had their respective lists of Backward Classes, and therefore the Central Government also could not issue a Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal in 1993. The Govt. of West Bengal issued its first list of Backward Classes by its Notification No. 346-TW/EC/M-6/82(I) dated 13th July, 1994 in the Calcutta Gazette of the same date, which included 14 entries.

5. The Government of West Bengal issued its second instalment of Backward Classes consisting of 12 castes/communities by its Notification No. 705-TW/EC/M-6/82(I) dated 13th December, 1994 in the Calcutta Gazette of the same date and its third instalment of 3 castes/communities was issued by its Notification No. 370-TW/EC/M-6/82(I) dated 12th May, 1995, published in Calcutta Gazette of the same date. The State Government has issued its fourth instalment of 9 Backward Classes by its Notification No. 1179-TW/EC/M-6/82(I) dated 1st December, 1995, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the same date and fifth instalment of 6 Backward Classes by its Notification No.183-TW/EC/M-6/82(I) dated 8th March, 1996 published in Calcutta Gazette of the same date including "Betkar (Bentakari)" caste/community at

UNIDENTIFIED

P. 100-100000
Memo. to the Secretary
No. 100-100000
for the Secretary

entry No. 5 which is reflected as follows:-

"5. Betkar (Bentkar)"

6. The State Backward Classes Commission gave a note on the caste/community alongwith the filled up NCBC's Questionnaire. The note contains the following facts:-

i). The "Betkar (Bentkar)" caste/community is an endogamous social group mainly distributed in Coochbehar and also in the districts of Jalpaigudi, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur.

ii). The caste/community is traditionally engaged in the growing of cane and preparation of cane mats (Pati). Since the cane is called 'Bet' in Bengali language, they are known as 'Betkar (Bentkar)'. The cane-mat prepared by them is called 'Pati' in Bengali language. That is why they are called 'Patikar' also. They are also known by the names of 'Patial'; 'Pattara', and 'Patishilpi'. The term 'Bet' is derived from Bengali word 'Bet' which means cane. At present they are engaged as bargaders of land owner of the locality and engaged as agricultural day labour. They are also engaged in petty business like betelnut, tea and vegetables. The 'Betkar' who has got some land to grow cane is in a position to maintain steady supply of 'Pati' by weaving the cane at his disposal. They are accustomed to do hard work for their sustenance. They soak the big bundles of cane in deep water for days together in order to soften the fibre of the cane for any particular use of fine weaving. But then take the cane out of water for cutting, polishing and weaving, the bad odour of the rotten cane and stagnant water is absorbed in their body and they have to carry on with the foul smell on their body till the end of the weaving operations. The smell is so hard that no one likes to come near them and wants to avoid them. Even the Scheduled Castes also avoid them and walk away from a distance shortening the

AUTHENTICATED
P. S. KRISHNAN
Member Secretary
National Backward Classes Commission

44

conversation to the minimum. Most of them, however, have to suffer due to irregular supply of raw materials. They go to Assam and other States in the Eastern region to procure supply of cane, but not always with success. The 'Betkars' have to face problems at various levels to regulate their hereditary occupation. For example, the intermediaries who supply the cane and purchase cane-mats in bulk from the 'Betkars' take the lion's share. The ultimate result is that they have to live from hand to mouth except a very few who just manage to eke out their existence with their other sources of income.

It further states that there are no small traders amongst them, not to speak of medium and large size businessmen. Their representation in the State Govt. and Public Sector Undertakings is rather insignificant and in professions like Medicine, Engineering, Law etc. is almost 'Nil'. There is only one Engineer and two Doctors from amongst them. There are 10 teachers in the Secondary Schools and 33 teachers in the Primary Schools. There is none in the higher services or in the middle rank in any services except a few in Govt. and non-Govt. services and that too in ordinary jobs.

iii). The achievement of the castes/community in the field of education is extremely poor as 20% of males and 8% of females attained education upto Primary level, 2.5% of the males and 0.02% of the females upto Secondary level; and the percentage for males and females at graduation level is practically 'Nil'. The drop-out rate is alarmingly high and the main reason for such drop out is that the children have to assist their parents in family occupation .

iv). There is no M.P. or MLA among them . However, only 4 Members are in the Gram Panchayat.

v). The living condition of the 'Betkar' caste/community is not at all satisfactory. About 60% of them live in thatched hutments, 39% in mud-wall kachha houses and 1% in semi-pucca houses. About 70% of the total population go to the open air to attend nature's call and remaining 30% use thatched sheds.

vi). The women folk also work very hard. They perform almost the entire task of drying the cane and a major share of the weaving operation. In spite of all these hard labour the average income of a family of five members hardly exceeds Rs. 600/- per month.

vii). The State Backward Classes Commission has thus concluded that 'Betkar (Bentkar)' caste/community is one of the most socially and educationally backward classes in the State with poor economic condition and they are looked down upon by the people in the localities in which they live and accordingly advised the State Govt. of West Bengal for inclusion of the caste/community in the State list which was included hereinafter in the State list.

7. The SCBC obtained filled in NCBC's Questionnaire from Shri Moti Lal Dey, Patishilpa Unayan Samiti, Cooch Bihar which contains only additional facts of 14% caste literacy in the State which has already been discussed and stated by WBCC in their note.

8. During the Public Hearing on 25.9.1997 none appeared on behalf of the caste/community to plead their case. However, Shri Chaudhary, Director, Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta stated that the caste/community is very poor and unorganised. He concurred in the fact that they are mainly concentrated in New Jalpaigudi District and engaged in the cane work which is their traditional occupation. He opined that keeping in view the low social, educational and economic status of the

AUTHENTICATED
L. S. K.

caste/community, they should be included in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal.

9. H.H. Risley in his book "The Tribes and Castes of Bengal-Ethnographic Glossary" (Firma Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta, India, 1981, Bengal Secretarial, Reprint, 1st Edition, 1891, P.169) described about the 'Patial' caste. According to him 'Patial' is a mat-making caste of Eastern Bengal who deny that they ever cultivate the soil with their own hands. He did not mention about the "Betkar (Bentkar)".

10. According to the book "People of India-Communities, Segments, Synonyms, Surnames and Titles" - National Series Volume VIII by K.S. Singh (Anthropological Survey of India, Oxford University Press, 1996)- Appendix A - A consolidated List of Communities from the Censuses (1881-1941 and 1981) and Other Sources and their Distribution (P.219), Bentkar is a clan of 'Binjhal', based on census year 1931 and earlier distributed in Bihar and Orissa. 'Binjhia (Binjhwar)' is also found in these two States according to census year 1931 and quoted in the 'People of India'. H.H. Risley (Ibid, P.134-137) discussed about 'Binjhia', Birjia, Brijia, Binjhwar. According to Risley this is an agricultural and landholding tribe found in the south of Lohardaga district, in Palamau (Bihar) and in the Tributary States of Gangpur and Sarguja in Bengal and Patna^{and} in the Central provinces. Social status of the caste is described by Risley in the following words:-

"Notwithstanding that they eat fowls and wild pig, both abominable in the eyes of the orthodox, the Dand-Binjhias of the south are deemed to be Hindus, and enjoy much the same social rank as the Rautias. They will take cooked food only from the hands of known Brahmans; sweetmeats, etc. from Rajputs; and water from Rautias, Orhs, Kumbars, Ahirs, Khandaits, and Zamindar-Jhoras, but not Kharwars or Bhogtas. The hill Binjhias,

AUTHENTICATED

P. S. KRISHNAN
Member Secretary
National Commission
Backward Classes

152

according to Mr. Driver, eat buffaloes, cows, and the dhaman snake, but monkeys, frogs, and ordinary snakes are forbidden food."

11. Those present during Public Hearing, who were from different section of society, not only did not object to the inclusion of "Betkar" (Bentkar)" caste/community in the Central List of Backward Classe for West Bengal, but also supported it.

IV. Findings

12. On the basis of facts submitted by the representatives of the community in the NCBC's Questionnaire to the State Backward Classes Commission which was sent to the NCBC, it is observed that the 'Betkar (Bentkar)' caste is mainly distributed in Cooch Behar, Jalpaigudi, 24-Parganes, Howrah, Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur districts of West Bengal. Their existence in the known name of 'Patial (Patikar)' in these districts is confirmed by the 'People of India'. Though 'People of India' has Bentkar and Patial (Patikar) at two separate entries, yet the ethnographic literature shows more close relationship between these two than a clan of 'Binjhal'. Risley's account about 'Binjhal' has been discussed in Para 10. After examining all ethnographic evidences available the Bench found that "Betkar (Bentkar)" is more close to 'Patial (Patikar)' as is known by the occupation 'Bet' and is known by the names of Betkar (Bentkar), Patikar, Patial, Pattara, Patishilpi. However, there is no evidence to accept that

AUTHENTICATED
P. S. KRISHNAN
Member Secretary
National Commission
for Backward Classes

'Bentkar' is a clan of 'Binjhal'. Therefore, "Betkar (Bentkar) is a Socially and Educationally Backward Class and should therefore be included in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal at entry No. 36 as follows:-

"36. Betkar (Bentkar)"

Ashayan
06.05.98
(Sahu Akshaya Bhai)

Uday Singh
0.5.98
(U.P. Singh)

AUTHENTICATED

P. S. Mohanty
P. S. MOHANTY
Member, Backward Classes
Commission

V.

13.

"Betkar (Bentkar)" caste/community should be included in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal at entry No. 36 as follows:-

"36. Betkar (Bentkar)".

Kashyap
 08.05.98
 Lautepdhi
 8.5.98

0.5.98

$$\frac{8.57}{8.598}$$

P. L. S. 2222222222
14/5/18

AUTHENTICATED
P. S. Krishnan
P. S. KRISHNAN
Member Secretary
National Commission
for Backward Classes