



सत्यमेव जयते

पी. एस. कृष्णन्
P. S. KRISHNAN
TEL. : 6183190

सदस्य-सचिव
राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग

भारत सरकार
त्रिकूट-१, भीकाजी कामा प्लेस, नई दिल्ली - ११००६१ 183

Member - Secretary
National Commission for Backward Classes
Government of India
Trikoot - 1, Bhikaiji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110 066

NCBC Advice No. Orissa 70, 71/99

8. 09. 1999

Dear Smt. Das,

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

- (1) the Inclusion of "Alia" caste/community, and
- (2) the Rejection of the Request for Inclusion of "Raju" caste/community

in the Central Lists of Backward Classes for Orissa, duly authenticated, for necessary action by the Central Government under Section 9(2) of the Act.

Yours sincerely

(P.S. KRISHNAN)

Encl: As stated.

Smt. Asha Das
Secretary to Govt. of India
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
Shastri Bhavan
NEW DELHI

Issued
9/9/99

O/c

752 (375 for incl + 377 for rej)

NCBC Advice Orissa 70/99

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

ORISSA BENCH

FINDINGS

Case :- Request for inclusion for **Alia** caste/community in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa.

Per Shri U. P. Singh, Member

I. Request

1. This case arises from the request received in this Commission from Shri Kameswar Mohanty, General Secretary, Nikhil Utkal Aliya Khandayat Samaj, Aska, District Ganjam, Orissa for inclusion of 'Alia Khandayat' in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa.

II. Public Hearing

2. The two-Member Orissa Bench of the Commission consisting of Hon'ble Members Shri U. P. Singh and Shri Sahu Akshaya Bhai held a Public Hearing in respect of the request on 29.06.99 at Bhubaneswar. At the Public Hearing the State Govt. was represented by Mr. Ashok Momin, Director, Minorities & OBCs and Shri P. C. Nayak, Under Secretary. The State Commission for Backward Classes represented by Shri G. C. Patnaik, Member Secretary. The caste/community was represented by Shri Radha Mohan Rout, President Nikhil Utkal Aliya Khandayat Samaj and other office bearers and members of the Samaj.

AUTHENTICATED

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

III. Facts

3. At the time when the Expert Committee on Backward Classes on the basis of the principle of commonality, i.e. listing castes common to both the Mandal List of each State and the respective State Lists and when, on the basis of the Expert Committee's Report, the Government of India notified the first-phase Central List in 1993, Orissa was one of the States which did not have a State List of its own. Therefore, no Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa was prepared at that stage. It was only after the Supreme Court's Judgement in the Mandal case that the State List for Orissa came into existence in 1994 on the basis of one man (Justice N. K. Das) Commission Report. Thereafter the Central Government vide Ministry of Welfare's Resolution No. 12011/9/94-BCC dated 19.10.94 issued a "Common (Central) list" of Backward Classes for Orissa. Alia caste was not included in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa as it was not included in the Mandal Commission's List for Orissa. However, it was included in the State List of backward classes at entry No. 138 as below: -

"138. Paiko, Khandayat, Chasa Paiko, Paikali, Khandayat, Kalingi Sudra Khandayat, Alia, Mahanayak Sudra, Baisya Karan".

4. In their request dated 24.12.98 the Nikhil Utkal Aliya Khandayat Samaj requested to include 'Aliya Khandayat Samaj' in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa. The NCBC's Questionnaire submitted by them on 30.04.99 contains the following information :-

- i). 'Aliya Khandayat' is a sub-caste of 'Khandayat' caste. It is also known as 'Alia'. The other sub-castes/synonyms are Paiko, Chasa Paiko, Kundumba, Chasa Khandayat, Kuruman, Khandayat.
- ii). Total population of the sub-caste in the State is 87,063 largely concentrated in Ganjam district.

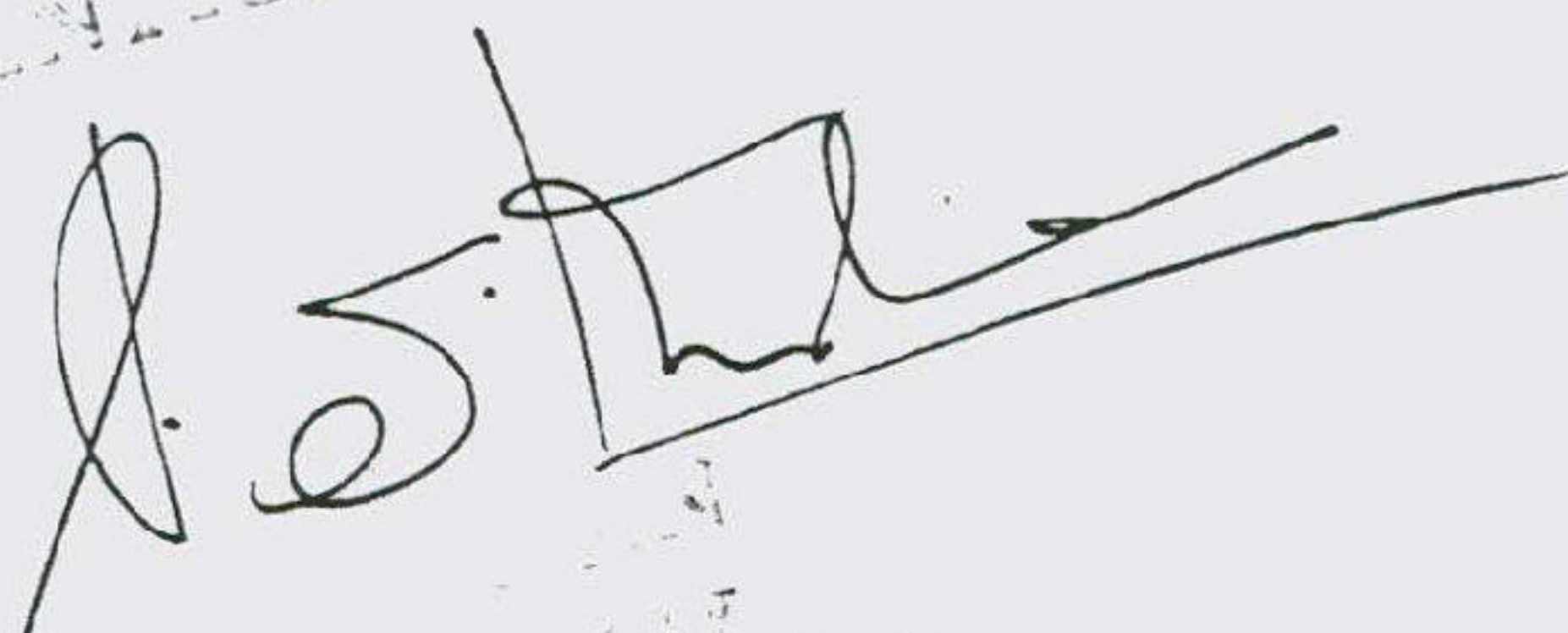
AUTHENTICATED

3.3.2000
Member Secy
National Commission
for Backward Classes

- iii). The caste is generally regarded as socially backward.
- iv). The main occupation of the members of the caste/community is Cultivation which involves manual labour rendered for wage and on own land.
- v). Women of the caste as a general practice, are, for their own or for their family's livelihood are engaged in agricultural and non agricultural labour for wage. Children of the caste also work under the contractors for the construction of public & pvt. Buildings etc.
- vi). More than 80% of the population of the caste are landless manual labourers.
- vii). The caste/community is, in terms of the caste system, identified/linked with cultivation.
- Viii). Of the adult members of the caste who are actually not engaged in that occupation, are engaged in :-

A)	Agricultural labour for wage	52%
b)	Other manual labour for wage	20%
c)	Cultivation of own land	10%
d)	Other occupations	3%

- ix). One member of the State legislative Assembly, two Chairpersons of Panchayat Samitis and three members of Zilla Parishad belong to the caste/community.


Member of the
National Commission
for Backward Classes

x). The literacy rate of the caste/community in the state is 22% as compared to state average 49.09%. Out of the total 19154 literates of the caste/community, 1532 are female, 3500 are matriculates and 1475 are all graduates.

xi). Eighty-six percent of the families of the caste/community in the State live in the kachha houses.

xii) Number of posts in the services of the State Government held by the members of the caste/community are as below :-

Group A/Class I	:	3
Group B/Class II	:	35
Group C/Class III	:	1472
Group D/Class IV	:	1806

Besides State Government Services, members of the caste/community are engaged in the following areas of employment and professions :-

a)	State level Public Undertakings, Autonomous/semi-autonomous establishments.	820
b)	Teachers in Colleges and Universities	20
c)	Administrative Personnel in Colleges and Universities	03
d)	Doctors	05
e)	Lawyers	25
f)	Engineers and Architects	14
g)	Chartered Accountants	01
h)	Income Tax, financial & Management consultants	01
i)	Media Professionals	03
j)	Defence Services (Major in the Army & above)	02
k)	Others (Medical representatives etc.)	25
l)	They consider Paiko, Chasa, Kalingi, Kurumar, Kudumba castes at a level immediately higher than the caste.	

AUTHENTICATED


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

15th

Further under the title 'Chasa' Russel & Hiralal write as, "Chasa, Tasa (also called Alia in the Sonpur and Patna States) – The chief cultivating caste of Orissa."

7. During the Public Hearing the representatives of the caste stated that the people of Alia caste came from the Bank of river 'Alia', so they were called Alia. They also showed extracts of 'Oriya Language Encyclopaedia', 'Purnachandra Ordia Bhashakosha, 1931 in which at Page No. 819-820 "Alia" word is given as below :-

"Alia – (Nautical) lift up the sail fully.

- "Alia – 1. Foolish, stupid.
2. Belonging to or inhabiting a far off place.
3. Belonging to the estate of Aul.

Place (Ganjam) – A class of Sudras.

Place (Garhjat) – A class of untouchable Sudras.

The representative stated that actually their caste is 'Alia'. In their earlier request they had requested to include them as 'Alia Khandayat' but they intended to requested for inclusion of 'Alia' as original caste name and not 'Alia Khandayat.' They have submitted a request in this regard. When the Bench asked them that if the caste name is Alia why they call themselves Alia Khandayat, they stated that Khandayat is a higher caste than Alia caste, they liked to call themselves Alia-Khandayat to improve their social status but they failed. The people present at the time of public hearing stated that Alia caste is different from Khandayat caste and have no marriage relations with them. In support of their statement they showed the RORs (Record of Rights issued by the State Govt.) in which caste name is mentioned as 'Alia'. A representative of Khandayat caste, who was present at the time of public hearing also confirmed the statement and stated that 'Alia' caste is neither sub-caste nor synonym of Khandayat rather these two are different castes which have no relations. The representatives also stated that as the Alia caste has been included in the State List of Backward Classes with the Khandayat caste,

AUTHENTICATED

P. S. KRISHNAN
Member Secretary
National Commission
Backward Classes

so they have mentioned the caste as sub-caste of Khandayat in the NCBC's Questionnaire, which is not correct. In fact 'Alia' caste is inferior to Khandayat caste. The people belonging to different castes, who were present at the time of Public Hearing stated that 'Alia' caste is socially and educationally backward.

IV. Findings

8. From the statements made during the Public Hearing it is clear that 'Alia' caste is not a sub-caste of Khandayat but a different caste. The ethnographic literature also supports the fact. The traditional occupation of the caste is cultivation. Ethnographers Thurston & Rangachari have clearly mentioned that in social hierarchy Alias rank below the Bhandaris and Odiyas. Not only the members of the higher castes but the members of Bhandari caste, who has been recognised as backward caste do not accept water touched by Alias. According to Russel and Hiralal 'Alia' is a synonym of 'Chasa' in earlier Sonpur and Patna States. The Bench holds that Alia caste is socially backward, therefore, the caste should be included in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa as a new entry at Sl. No. 192 as below: -

"192. Alia"

(U.P. Singh)

(Sahu Akshaya Bhai)

AUTHENTICATED

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

V. Advice of Commission

9. The Commission considered and agreed in full with the findings of the Bench for Orissa and decided to tender the following advice to the Central Government under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act.

Alia be included in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa as a new entry at Sl. No. 192 as under: -

"192. Alia"

Madan Mohan
7.9.99

R. S. Thakur
07. IX. 99

P. C. (Signature)
7.9.99

P. C. (Signature)
8/9/99

R. S. Thakur
8.9.99

AUTHENTICATED

R. S. Thakur
Secretary
National Commission
for Backward Classes

NCBC Advice No. Orissa 71 /99

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

ORISSA BENCH

FINDINGS

Case : Request for inclusion of **Raju** caste/community in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa.

Per Shri U. P. Singh, Member

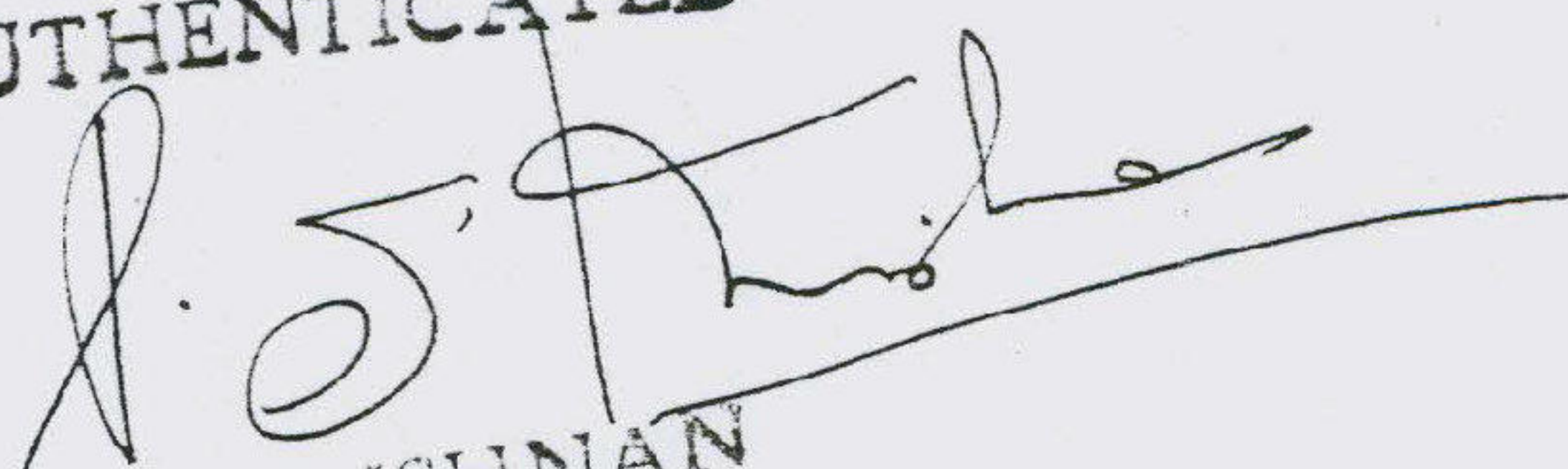
I. Request

This case arises from the request received in this Commission from Shri Kamala Kanta Giri, Bhogarai Raju Mahasabha, Kiarda, Post- Durpal, Distt. -Balasore and Shri Mrityunjay Pradhan, Village Kuruthiapatna, P. O. Budhakusumi, via - Nampo, Distt - Balasore, for inclusion of 'Raju' in the Central List of Backward classes for Orissa.

II. Public Hearing

2. The 2-Member Bench of the Commission consisting of Hon'ble Members Shri U. P. Singh and Shri Sahu Akshaya Bhai held a Public Hearing to examine the request for inclusion of Raju caste in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa on 08.01.99 at Bhubaneswar. The State Govt. was represented by Shri Gauracharan Patnaik, Joint Secretary and Shri D. C. Pradhan, Under Secretary. The caste/community was represented by Shri Mrityunjay Pradhan.

AUTHENTICATED


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

III. Facts

3. At the time when the Expert Committee on Backward Classes prepared the first phase Central List of Backward Classes on the basis of the principle of commonality, i.e., by listing castes common to both the Mandal List for each State and the respective State Lists and when, on the basis of the Expert Committee's Report, the Government of India notified the first-phase Central List in 1993, Orissa was one of the States which did not have a State List of its own. Therefore no Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa was prepared at that stage. It was only after the Supreme Court's Judgement in the Mandal case that the State List for Orissa came into existence in 1994 on the basis of one man (Justice N. K. Das) Commission Report. Thereafter the Central Government vide Ministry of Welfare's Resolution No. 12011/9/94/BCC date 19.10.94 issued a "Common (Central) list" of Backward Classes for Orissa. 'Raju' caste was not included in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa as it was not included in both the Mandal Commission's List for Orissa and the State Government's List of Backward Classes existed at that time. On advice of the State Commission for Backward Classes, Govt. of Orissa vide Resolution No. O.B.C.-1/96/8222/W dated 29.07.96 included Raju caste in the State List at Sl. No. 191 as follows :

"191. Raju"

4. Shri Kamala Kanta Giri, Secretary, Bhogarai Raju Mahasabha has stated that the people of Raju caste are concentrated in Balasore district of Orissa adjoining to West Bengal. Before 1936, the area belonged to West Bengal. The community is socially, educationally and economically Backward. In both the States the culture, thoughts and traditions of the people of the caste are same. The caste has not been included in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa due to lack of knowledge of the members of the community about the Mandal Commission. The main occupation of the people of the caste is agriculture. Those who have no land are engaged in fishing, carpentry etc. They are socially inferior to Brahmans, Karans, Rajput and other forward castes. Most of the population of the caste live below poverty line.

AUTHENTICATED

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

The NCBC's Questionnaire filled up and submitted by Shri Kamala Kanta Giri contains the following information :-

- i). The request is made for inclusion of Raju. Which is a sub-caste of Khandayata, Paiko caste Other sub-castes/synonyms are Chasa, Kultha.
- ii). The population of the caste in the state is three lakhs. The caste wholly concentrated in northern parts of Balasore district which adjoins West Bengal.
- iii). The caste has been included in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal and Tripura.
- iv). The caste is socially backward because they are inferior to Brahman, Karan, Rajput and other socially forward castes. Brahmans debar them from worshipping directly to the God and also do not accept food from them.
- v). The members of the caste mainly depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Some of the members are engaged in non agricultural occupations.
- vi). The occupation involves manual labour rendered for wage and on their own land. Other occupations on which substantial number of members of the caste depend for livelihood are fishing and carpentry.
- vii). Most of the women are engaged as agricultural labourers for their family's livelihood and some of them are running petty business like grocery shop, betel shop in the villages.
- viii). Most of the children are engaged, like bonded labour in the home of wealthy families and factories in town area. Some children migrate to Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad for earning their family's livelihood.

AUTHENTICATED

[Signature]
J. S. ...
Member Secretary
National Commission
100 ...

ix). The community is, in terms of caste system, identified/linked with agriculture but now a days some of the members are engaged in fishing, carpentry and other activities. The traditional occupation, of the caste, in terms of the caste system, is not regarded to be lowly, undignified, unclean or stigmatised.

x). The adult members of the caste/community are engaged in the following occupations:-

(A)	Agricultural labour for wage	-	75%
(B)	Other manual labour for wage	-	10%
(C)	Cultivation of own land	-	7%
(D)	Other occupations -		
(a)	Clerical	-	1%
(b)	Teachers in Schools	-	1%
(c)	Teachers in colleges & Universities	-	0.05%
(d)	Trade, Commerce, Contract	-	0.05%
(e)	Lawyers	-	0.001%
(f)	Doctors	-	0.0001%

(xi) Only two members of the State Legislative Assembly belong to the caste and their proportion to the total strength of the legislative assembly is 2:147.

(xii) The number of literates of the caste/community in the State is 48,808 (30,808 male and 18,000 female) in 1991. The literacy rate is shown as 0.3% which is not correct when calculated with their own figures. Number of Matriculates of the caste is 26,302 and total number of all graduates is 9,505 out of which 7,303 are male and 2,202 are female. The data relates to Balasore district.

AUTHENTICATED

[Signature]
 T. S. KRISHNAN
 Member Secretary
 National Commission
 for Backward Classes

(xiii) Most of the families (99.95%) of the caste live in Kachha houses.

(xiv) There is only one case of surrender of agricultural land under the Land Ceiling Act of the State.

(xv) Number of the posts in the services of the State Government held by the members of the caste are as follow :

Group A/Class I	:	1
Group B/Class II	:	5
Group C/Class III	:	50
Group D/Class IV	:	135

(xvi) Besides State Government Services, number of members of the caste engaged in other areas of employment and profession are as below:

(a)	Teachers in Colleges and Universities	-	45
(b)	Doctors	-	13
(c)	Lawyers	-	30
(d)	Engineers & Architects	-	7

(xvii) Twenty-five members of the caste are employed in group-C and 12 in group-D services of the Central Government.

(xviii) They consider 'Khandayat' and 'Chasa' castes more or less at the same level as Raju because of their dependence on agriculture and being inferior to Brahman, Karan and Rajput castes.

AUTHENTICATED

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

5. In the affidavit signed and submitted by Shri Kamala Kanta Giri, Secretary, Bhogarai Raju Mahasabha, it is stated that Raju community is a sub-caste/branch/division of Khandayat.

6. The historical and socio-economic status of Raju caste in Baleswar district has been described in the 'Orissa District Gazetteers, Baleswar, by Shri Nrusinha Charan Behuria, IAS (Retd.), Gazetteers Unit Department of Revenue, Government of Orissa, a photocopy of which was provided by the representative of the caste, as follows:

"Among the castes of Orissa, the Raju caste of Baleswar district goes by a distinctive characteristic of its own. Economically prosperous and socially advanced, this community lives in preponderant number in the northern portion of the district. The Rajus are also seen in great many number in the districts of Midnapur and 24 Pargana of West Bengal which were within the territorial limits of Orissa in earlier days. They also live in the district of Singhbhum as well as in the border regions of the present day Andhra Pradesh which formed a part of medieval Orissa.

The existence of this caste in the frontier regions of Orissa and not in its central areas have led some authorities to believe that these people were not the original inhabitants of Orissa, but that they came from outside, and settled permanently. This migration, of course, might have taken place several centuries ago, and the newcomers became Oriyas in due course of time.

While some scholars ascribe the origin of the Rajus to the "Rajukas" of the description in the Asokan Inscriptions, others trace their origin to the "Chandavat" and "Shuktavat" Kshatriyas of Rajputana who came to join the military services of Orissa's medieval monarchs and served on the frontier forces.

It is said that in earlier days the people of this caste carried a common surname 'Raju'. But later on, they adopted such surnames as Mahapatra, Kar, Chauhan, Chaudhary, Senapati, Sahani, Dandapat, Pradhan, Biswal, Giri, Brahman, Varma, Butta, Chanda, Bhanja, Pal, Samal, Singha, Nandi, Nayak, Patra, Das, etc.

AUTHENTICATED

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

While in some Raju families the wearing of the 'Sacred Thread' still prevails as social system, in others the worship of swords and arms continue as a custom.

The Rajus have adopted agriculture, trade and business as their main occupational profession. In recent times, they are seen to be settling in other areas of Orissa, outside Baleshwar. They have extensive marital relationship with the Kshatriyas and the Khandayats of Orissa."

7. H.H.Risley (ibid. pp. 461-464) has described Khandayat caste as "*Khandait, Khandayat, a swordsman, from Uriya Khanda, 'a sword',. The generic title of the feudal militia of Orissa, the leading members of which claim to be descended from a band of pure Kshatriyas who came in as conquerors from Northern India.....*" 'Chasa' is described by Risley as "The chief cultivating caste of Orissa." Risley mentions that Chasas employ Brahmans for religious and ceremonial purposes, but these priests are not received on equal terms by the Sadami Brahmans, who serve the Khandait and Karans. From this it is very obvious that Chasas and Khandaits are two distinct castes/communities. Risley does not mention Raju as a sub-caste of Khandait. Raju is also not mentioned by Risley under 'Chasa'. Raju caste is not described by Risley but he however, mentions it in the Appendix as a caste with the title "Sinha" and the sub-castes:- Daina or Chauhan, Baina, Sar and Baghai or Baghal.

8. According to People of India, National Series, Vol. VIII, Communities, segments, Synonyms, Surnames and Titles (K.S. Singh, Anthropological Survey of India, Oxford university Press, Delhi 1996, Appendix-A p. 833) present distribution of the caste is Andhra Pradesh:-Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore, Prakasham, West Godavari, Orissa:- Baleshwar, Cauttack, Mayurbhanj, Tamil Nadu: Pudukkoti, Ramnathpuram, West Bengal: Midnapur, Twenty-four Pargana.

9. Raju caste has been included in the Central List of Backward Classes for West Bengal at Sl. No.17 on Advice of the Commission (NCBC Advice No. WB 7-11/96 dated

AUTHENTICATED

15.11.96

21.5.96. In Andhra Pradesh neither the caste is included in the Central List nor any request for the same has been received by the Commission.

10. The Orissa State Commission for Backward Classes vide its advice dated 11-10-95 advised the State Government of Orissa to include Raju caste in the State List of Backward Classes. Their finding that the caste is socially and educationally backward was mainly based on the statements made by the representatives of the caste.

IV. Findings

11. The statements made by the representatives of the caste and data provided by them contains many contradictions. It is claimed that Khandayat is the main caste and 'Raju', Chasa and Kultha are sub-castes/synonyms of Khandayat whereas according to available ethnographic literature all the four castes are separate and distinct castes/communities. Further, it is stated by the request makers that the caste is not spread in other parts of the State but is concentrated only in Balasore district, but according to People of India, the caste was enumerated in Cuttack and Mayurbhanj districts also in 1931 Census. The literacy rate of the caste is shown as 0.3% but when calculated with the figures of Total population of the caste (3 lakhs) and total literates of the caste in the state (48,808) as given by them the literacy rate of the castes becomes 16.27% . Even this figure is impossibly low when seen in the context of the literacy rate of SCs (36.78%) and STs (22.31%), whose literacy rates are the lowest among the people of all the States including Orissa. The furnishing of such impossible figures and statistics affects the credibility of the Request-makers and their representatives and therefore, the information supplied by the caste/community and their claim of being socially, educationally and economically backward becomes highly suspect and appears to have been made with the sole purpose of getting themselves included in the list of Backward classes with the dubious intention of availing of the reservation and other benefits meant for genuine socially and educationally backward sections of the society. The district Gazetteer of Baleswar clearly mentions that the Rajus of Balasore district are economically prosperous and socially advanced and that they have extensive marital relationship with the Kshatriyas and the Khandayats of Orissa.

AUTHENTICATED

P. S. KRISHNAN
Member Secretary
National Commission
Backward Classes

12. The Bench does not agree with the findings of the State Commission for Backward Classes regarding the social backwardness of the caste, because the findings are mainly based on the statements made by the representatives of the caste themselves. Even the local enquiry made was confined to that area only and all that transpired during enquiry is that the caste had been included in the BCs list in West Bengal so it should also be included in the Orissa and that Khandayat caste having been included in the State List, Raju caste should also be included. The Bench feels that a caste can not be included in the list of Backward Classes for one State merely because the same has been included in the list for another State. More so when the caste is spread over a large area and not confined to some bordering district alone. In a border in the State of Andhra Pradesh there is a caste known as 'Raju', which is also mentioned to in the People of India Series. They are also known as Kshatriyas and are regarded as a forward caste. It is not known whether the Raju of Orissa and the Raju of Andhra Pradesh are one and the same or not. It is also not clear whether it is the same as the Raju of West Bengal. Even granting it is the same, it does not follow that it should be automatically included in Orissa because it is included in West Bengal, for conditions can vary from State to State and there are a number of instances of such variation. The State Commission had not paid attention to the writings of ethnographers who have clearly mentioned the high social status enjoyed by the people of the caste in Baleswar district and also in Southern India (in case it is the same caste). Regarding the claim, made in the Questionnaire, that the caste is included in the Central List of BCs for West Bengal and Tripura the same is not true regarding the latter State.

The Bench holds that the Raju caste is not socially backward. Therefore the request for inclusion of Raju in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa be rejected.

U.P. Singh
7.9.99
(U.P. SINGH)

Akshaya Bhai
07.10.99
(SAHU AKSHAYA BHAI)

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

V. Advice of the Commission

13. The Commission considered and agreed in full with the findings of the Bench for Orissa 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: -

Request for inclusion of "**Raju**" in the Central List of Backward Classes for Orissa be **rejected** being socially forward.

Advised
7.9.99

Kshayam
07.10.99

File as per
7.9.99

Done
8/9/99

P. S. Krishnan
8.9.99

AUTHENTICATED

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