



MPPSC EXAMINATION 2021-2025

MPPSC Exam Name	Total Seats (100%)	UR Seats (27%) REMAINING	Meritorious OBC Selected in UR seats	Total SC+ST+OBC+EWS selected in Total Seats	Total OBC Selected in total Number of seats
DSP RADIO 2021	12	4	3(75%)	12(100%)	5(41.66%)
Asstt.Proff. Political Science 2022	113	43	14(32.55%)	96(84.95%)	28(24.77%)
Asstt .Proff Sociology 2022	77	43	13(30.23%)	58(75.32)	28(36.36%)
State Service Exam 2023	204	72	28(38.89%)	172(84.31%)	58(28.43%)
Asstt. Professor Geograpy2024	84	15	6(40%)	77(91.67)	30(35.71%)
Asstt. Professor Geology Exam 2024	13	3	2(66.67%)	10(76.92%)	4(30.76%)
ASS. PROFESSOR ECONOMICS 2024	112	12	2(16.6%)	94 (83.92%)	43(38.39%)
Food Safety Officer Exam 2025	109	30	15(50%)	95(87.15%)	39(35.77%)
Mining Inspector Exam 2025	74	22	10(45.45%)	56(75.67%)	23(31.08%)
Transport Sub Inspector2025	31	10	3(30%)	23(74.19%)	7(22.50%)

(source: mppsc.gov.in)

178. Data reveals that, at times, around 70% to 75% of seats are occupied by SC / ST/ OBC/ EWS candidates, and general category candidates have to satisfy themselves with 20% to 25% of seats only. Data, prima facie, indicates that OBCs are securing 14% seats through their reservation quota and, at times, 15% to 20% from the open competition. Reservation sought by them is 27%,



but they are achieving an access in public services, more than 27%. Therefore, the very foundation on which OBCs claim reservation expansion from 14% to 27% comes under doubt. In fact they are adequately represented.

177. However, from the online sources, certain facts and figures reveal a picture totally otherwise as presented by respondents. A tabular representation is given



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herein below to demonstrate how OBCs are adequately represented, and they are forwarded to such extent where they are not only exhausting their own quota of reservation but are standing in merit lists of different services over and above general/unreserved candidates. Therefore, they are getting themselves placed in general category and exhausting the seats from general category candidates. The facts referred above can be seen from another perspective. Admittedly, the total extent of reservation nowadays is 60% after the inclusion of 10% EWS. Therefore, a person falling under the unreserved general category and who is not in EWS gets 40% of the total seats (minority seats). Out of those 40% seats, OBC candidates (even SC candidates) at times, stand in the merit list and, in such a situation, take seats from the general/unreserved category, because they score more marks than the cut-off marks for general/unreserved category candidates. In that condition, they take up seats of general category/unreserved candidates also. Therefore, their total representation goes beyond 27%. A tabular representation is given herein below:-

179. The tables referred to above indicates Class III (Ministerial/Secretarial), Class II (Civil Services/Engineering/Police Services), Civil Judges, and Collegiate Services (Assistant Professor, etc.). Even the data referred above indicates that percentage of OBCs with graduate or higher degree (23.91%), surpass the State average (4.4%), by a multiple of 5.4% or 540%. It also exceeds the national average of 5.6% by a factor of 4.2% or 420%. This data is illustrative in nature. Therefore, BRAUSS report is rendered vulnerable because it only surveyed 10,000 OBC people and it did not take care of other classes to reach to just and proper conclusion.

180. The position of a person is always comparative and not absolute. Looking to the overall socio-economic condition of State of Madhya Pradesh, the data in respect of the OBCs is not only encouraging but infact overwhelming.