

# Difference Between Creamy and Non-Creamy Layers

The major difference between Creamy and Non-Creamy layers is that the creamy layer is marked above 8 lakh per annum, whereas the non-creamy layer is below the 8 lakh per annum mark. Below is a tabular representation of the key differences between Creamy and Non-Creamy layers.

## Creamy vs Non-Creamy Layers

### Creamy and Non-Creamy Layers

#### Creamy Layer

The members belonging to Other Backward Classes who fall in the creamy layer will not get any reservation benefit.

The abbreviation of the creamy layer is OBC-CL.

Income Threshold: Above INR 8 Lakhs p.a.

#### Non-Creamy Layer

The members of Other Backward Classes who fall in the non-creamy layer will be eligible for reservation benefits.

The abbreviation of the non-creamy layer is OBC-NCL.

Income Threshold: Below INR 8 Lakhs p.a

## Creamy Layer and Non-Creamy Layer

Recently, some members of the Indian Parliament have presented the problem of determining the Creamy Layer in the continuing Monsoon Session of Parliament. Moreover, the Justice Rohini Committee is now assessing the sub-categorization of the OBC (Other Backward Classes) quota, if any particular society or community group is profiting from the OBC allocation, and how to iron out the oddities. The Constitution does not specify (OBC) Other Backward Classes.

Nevertheless, in pursuance of the decision of the Supreme Court, the government legislated the NCBC (National Commission for Backward Classes) Act in April 1993. Also, Section 2 of the NCBC Act, "Backward Classes", implies that backward classes of residents, other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, may be defined by the Central Government in the Union and State lists.

## What Do We Mean by Creamy Layer?

Creamy layer is a phrase used by Indian politicians to refer to the better-educated and relatively forward members of the OBCs (Other Backward Classes). They are not qualified for government-sponsored academics and professional benefit schemes. In addition, the Sattanathan Commission coined this term in 1971, demanding that the "creamy layer" remain excluded from obtaining civil posts' quotas (reservations).

### Categories Specified Under Creamy Layer

Here are some categories defined under the creamy layer that indicates the Difference Between Creamy and Non-Creamy Layer:

- **Earnings beyond INR 8 lakh**

The existing threshold is INR 8 lakh per annum in earnings for those not working in government jobs. The revenue threshold is supposed to be presented every three years. It was last modified in 2017 (over three years currently).

- **Parents' status**

The threshold limit for kids of government workers is based on their parents' status and not earnings. For example, a person falls within the creamy layer if one of their parents works in a constitutional post. Furthermore, kids whose parents are higher-ranked or colonel officers in the Army, Navy, or Air Force fall under the creamy layer.

## What do we Mean by a Non-creamy Layer?

If the family belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBC) has a yearly income of less than INR 8 lakhs per annum, they are known as the non-creamy layer. As a result, that household will get an OBC Non-Creamy layer recognition, giving them access to all government employment and age exemptions for competitive tests.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has notified the lists of communities and castes termed OBC (Other Backward Classes). Other Backward Classes is a collaborative word employed by the Government of India to organize socially and educationally disadvantaged castes. It is one of several authorized classifications of the people of India, along with Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes (STs and SCs).