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RESERVATION POLICY IN INDIA

W. SHYAMALA

Asst. Professor of History,
Fatima College, Madurai-18.

The system of reservation in India consists of a series of measures, such as reserving access to seats in the nourishes the historically disadvantaged castes and tribes, listed as various legislatures, to government jobs, and to enrollment in higher educational institutions. The reservation s Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes SCs and STs) by the Government of India, also those designated as Other Backwards Classes (OBCs) and also the economically backward general. The reservation is undertaken to address the historic oppression, inequality, and discrimination faced by those communities and to give these communities a place. It is intended to realise the promise of equality enshrined in the Constitution.

The Constitution prohibits untouchability and obligates the state to make special provision for the betterment of the SCs and STs. Over the years, the categories for affirmative action, also known as positive discrimination, have been expanded beyond those to the OBCs.

Reservation is governed by the Constitution, statutory laws and local rules and regulations. The SCs, STs and OBCs, and in some states Backward Classes among Muslims under a category called BC(M), are the primary beneficiaries of the reservation policies.

Definition of SC, ST, OBC

SC – Scheduled Castes: Extreme Social, educational and economic backwardness

Arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability.

ST – Scheduled Tribes: Indications of Primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical

Isolation, Shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness.

OBC – Other Backward classes: The Mandal Commission in its report has set out the eleven indicators/criteria to determine the social and educational backwardness. These eleven indicators were grouped under three broad heads i.e. Social, Educational and Economic.

Social

1. Castes/classes considered as socially backward by others.
2. Castes/classes that mainly depend on manual labour for their livelihood.
3. Castes/classes where at least 25% females and 10% males above the State average get married at an age below 17 years in rural areas and at least 10% Females and 5% males do so in urban areas.
4. Castes/classes where participation of females in work is at least 25% above the State average.

Educational

5. Castes/classes where the number of children in the age group 5-15 years who never attended school is at least 25% above the State average;