

Socio Economic Significance of Reservation Policy in India

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Abstract— Caste system with its inhuman practices has been with us for the last two thousand years. It has shaped the fate of millions of people. The caste system gives different experiences to different people. It gives someone pride and happiness but to someone it gives utmost pain and shame. If one experiences pain or joy out of the caste system, depends upon where he or she belongs to the social hierarchy of the caste system. The disparity in the implementation of reservation policy for SCs has come about into serious economic consequences, which are firmly associated with their life. Even following 59 years of Independence, the reservation status of SCs in all Government branches has been unsuitable. The reservation policy has been underutilized. An Inspite of Constitutional provision, the reservation policy has been neglected. he plans for socio-economic upliftment of sterilization laborers/foragers and their reliant's should be promoted.

Keywords— Reservation Policy, Socio Economic, Caste System

I. INTRODUCTION

The magnificence of India is profoundly squashed and defaced by the heaviness of rank framework that partitions individuals into great many positions. India, the second biggest populated country on the planet, is a historical center of ranks. Every standing keeps a given financial order as for each and every rank in the position family of Hindu religion. Every station makes a position domain in which their individuals wed one another and disallow pariahs from having any marriage partnership with them. Position framework keeps up with its immaculateness by forestalling inter caste marriage. Every rank has a power structure that assists it with keeping up with their overall power position in the position framework.

Monetary, social and political is force of every standing increment as they climb on the stepping stool of social ordered progression that is the special component of the position framework in India. Every station maintains a social separation from each and every station to keep up with its social power and legendary qualification. As per Brahmanic conviction, from the mouth of the Virat, the early stage man, Brahmin is conceived, from the hands of the Virat, kshatriyas are conceived, from the thighs of the Virat, Vaisyas are conceived and from the feet of the Virat " the sudras are conceived. Brahmins are the holy class and they possess the primary spot in the social stepping stool. The Kshatriyas follow them and they possess the second spot in the power construction of the conventional Indian

culture. The Vaishyas, the shipper class/positions are only underneath to the Kshatriyas in friendly power. The Sudras are the most reduced gathering in the social stepping stool of Indian Hindu society.

This social bifurcation of Indian culture is famously known as the Varna framework. Varna Framework does exclude all ranks in India. Those ranks which are excluded from any of the previously mentioned Varna framework are dealt with as outcastes. These outcastes are known as the present planned stations. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called them 'discouraged positions' and M.K. Gandhi called them 'Harijan'. Station framework has denied them monetary assets, political power and social positions. Standing framework has fizzled the financial vertical development of planned station individuals through hundreds of years. They have been generally caught on the non-clever fringe in the Hindu Indian culture. They have been living in the edges of Hindu towns during the last a lot more hundreds of years. In this article, the writer examinations the financial meaning of position reservation imagined in the Indian constitution.

Landlessness, political weakness, financial backwardness and social unapproachability are the signs of the booked position populace in India. The station framework has killed them, stole from their assets, denied them basic freedoms, regarded them as creatures, and kept a relationship with them just however reinforced work. At the point when we know the brutalities the position framework forced upon the booked rank individuals, we would consider how they have endure the barbaric position framework.

On 26th January 1951, India went into a "sovereign, majority rule republic system" and in 1977, by the 42nd amendment of the constitution, expected the state of a "sovereign, communist, common and majority rule republic". Despite the fact that the two words, 'communist and common' were added exclusively in 1977, they were genuinely implanted in the soul of the constitution. ' We, individuals of India', the principal line of the preface of Indian constitution represents the actual soul of Indian constitution-clique among individuals in view of equity, freedom and correspondence for all. The expression ' we, individuals of India' means another verifiable achievement. " We, individuals of India" addresses all individuals of the country independent of their standing, class, orientation, financial, social and political power. The absolute first opening line of the Indian constitution in its preface particularly shows the verifiable change of a nation partitioned by positions and religions into a country in view of popularity based citizenship which is nonpartisan among one's rank, class, orientation, sexuality and monetary

positions. Reservation in view of station is to be dissected in the expansive light of the soul of the Preface of the Indian Constitution-equity for all.

II. SCHEDULED CASTES

The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are two gatherings of for the most part frustrated people apparent in the Constitution of India. During the hour of English rule in the Indian subcontinent, they were known as the Discouraged Classes. Since the 1850s these organizations were vaguely suggested as Discouraged Classes, or Adivasis. The mid 20th century saw a hurricane of movement in the Raj looking over the chance of capable self-government for India. The Morley-Minto Changes Report, Montagu-Chelmsford Changes Report and the Simon Commission were a couple of exercises in this remarkable situation. A significantly tested issue in the proposed changes was the booking of seats for depiction of the Discouraged Classes in like manner and focal gatherings.

There is colossal lye against SC/ST from general and upper rank organizations that booking provided for SC/ST social class has not turned out to be really useful to them. It is open assurance that without SC/ST status arrangement gave in Indian Constitution and reservation workplaces, SC/ST social class couldn't have ever come up to what they are today. In case the booking office provided for SC/ST today are denied then they will pushed back to what they were already.

Confidential Area Strategy about SC/ST:

Expanding of Private parts is one more remarkable test for SC/ST on the grounds that once every one of the administrative regions changed over into Private Areas, they won't be any post left for SC/ST social class in light of the fact that, the Confidential Areas don't have the booking framework in business. Expanding of Private regions will not be able to keep from its ever development. At any rate there can be one possible 19 confidence in SC/ST that authentically and politically provokes the confidential parts to give reservation to SC/ST social class, which is hazardous battled by Confidential Area owners.

Between State Contrasts:

The between state region limitations have been forced so individuals having a place with the particular local area living in a particular region, which has been surveyed to meet all requirements for the Planned Standings or Booked Clans status just advantage from the offices accommodated them. Since individuals having a place with a similar position yet residing in various States/Association Regions may not be guaranteed to experience the ill effects of similar handicaps, it is conceivable that two people having a place with a similar rank yet dwelling in various States/UT may not both be blessed to receive have a place with SC/ST or the other way around. Hence, the home of a specific individual in a specific region expects an extraordinary importance. In this manner, the living plan of a particular person in a particular region acknowledges an uncommon centrality. This living course of action has not to be 21 seen in the demanding or normal feeling of the word. On the other hand, it implies the never-ending residence of a person

on the date of the advance notice of the Official Request arranging his position/tribe similar to that territory.

III. POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to suffer from social exclusion and poverty in India despite continued efforts and reservation policies. Corrective methods and improved reservation policies can reverse these trends. Below, the section summarizes key issues with the policy and highlights some recommendations for improving the policy, such as reliable data use and geographically widespread implementation of reform. First, gathering reliable data is a significant aspect in correcting India's reservation policy. The population composition and demographics change frequently, so relying entirely on census data only collected every ten years is not wise. The central government must conduct full census surveys more frequently or conduct smaller census-like surveys to update the relevant data needed to understand the pressing needs of the minority communities. Second, the false declaration of caste identity using false documents takes away benefits from the intended candidates. To prevent this, the government should introduce strict screening methods to check the validity of identifying documents to prevent inconsistent information.

Setting up a screening method may result in additional upfront costs for the government but it will prevent the long-term higher costs associated with erroneous allocation of resources. Furthermore, policymakers should invest in studying the resources that different caste groups in particular regions demand, especially those where different marginalized sub-castes or multiple caste groups cohabitate. These measures will enable the formulation of precise policies designed to tackle place-specific issues to address needs of the different caste groups, ensuring the region's overall development. In areas where sub-castes live together, the local district government should address the needs of the most underprivileged first, paving the way for holistic development. For example, since the ST community lives in isolation, policymakers should try and provide them with the educational or employment facilities they have not received due to geographical barriers.

Third, the government should introduce targeted reforms in the educational structure that ensures that localities where socio-economically underprivileged communities reside have more schools equipped with better faculty and technological resources. There is a stark difference in the overall educational standards between forward caste Hindus and the SC and ST community. With better education, individuals will be able to take up more skilled jobs, thus removing negative societal externalities like child labor and unorganized labor markets. In the current policy structure, the lack of focus on primary and secondary schools makes reservation in higher educational institutes (e.g., management, engineering, and medical schools) and in government jobs little more than a cosmetic exercise. Moreover, since educational reservations are only available

in higher educational institutions, they are confined to urban areas and disproportionately assist members belonging to caste groups who are the least in need of help. Improving the quality of basic education will also help reduce child labor as parents will feel encouraged to send their children to school. Lastly, employment and educational reservation should be extended based on financial grounds rather than caste grounds to ensure all those in need are able to benefit. The sophisticated screening methods described above will ensure that benefits are being extended to the right people, providing a more effective way to battle elite capture seen in the current caste-based reservation system. All the necessary amendments to the current reservation policy are possible if the government takes adequate measures to update its data by eradicating inconsistent information and introducing necessary reforms in different states. Fair implementation of existing reservation policies will ensure that the targeted community is being served and help reduce administrative costs that the government may otherwise have to bear while formulating and implementing reservation policies to provide for those underserved people who are being left out.

IV. CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act provides for the reservation of 10% of seats in government jobs and educational institutions for individuals who belong to economically weaker sections of society. To be eligible for economic-based reservation, individuals must belong to a family with an annual income of less than Rs. 8 lakhs. Additionally, they must not own more than 5 acres of land. The Act also includes other criteria such as ownership of a residential flat of less than 1000 sq. ft or a residential plot of less than 100 sq. yards in notified municipalities and ownership of a residential plot of less than 200 sq. yards in areas other than notified municipalities.

Advantages

The introduction of EWS reservation has several advantages. The main advantage of this amendment is that it aims to address the issue of economic inequality and provide equal opportunities for economically disadvantaged individuals to access education and employment. It helps to uplift the economically weaker sections of society and provide them with equal opportunities in government jobs and educational institutions. This can help to reduce poverty and increase social mobility. Additionally, the Act helps address the issue of economic disparities in society, as it targets economically weaker, regardless of their caste or religion.

Disadvantages

However, the Act also has certain disadvantages. One of the main criticisms of the Act is that it may lead to an increase in the overall reservation percentage, which could negatively impact the representation of other marginalized groups such as SCs, STs, and OBCs. Additionally, the implementation of the Act has faced several challenges,

such as determining the eligibility of individuals for EWS reservations and it may lead to corruption and abuse. Opposition to economic-based reservation comes primarily from those who get benefit from the current system of caste-based reservation. They argue that economic-based reservations would dilute the reservation benefits currently enjoyed by members of socially and economically disadvantaged groups.

V. CONCLUSION

Development of any just nation like India relies upon the development of all segments of her kin. SCs and STs have been among the most hindered areas of our general public due to socio-economic exploitation and isolation over a significant stretch of time. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population establish 16.2 percent and 8.2 percent respectively to the absolute population of the country. It is finished up from the study that 372 (51.31%) respondents were informed that their socio economic condition is exceptionally improved after participation of governments programs for SC and ST; trailed by 156 (21.52%) respondents remarked that just improvement is seen while 421 (58.07%) respondents told that no any socio-economic development was seen after participation in the different government programs and 35 (4.82%) respondents were not having any thought in this issue SCs and STs have been among the most burdened segments of our general public due to socio-economic exploitation and isolation over an extensive stretch of time.

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