

A Comprehensive Analysis of Caste-based Reservation on the History of Reservation in India and the Criterion of Social Justice

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Abstract

Prior to independence in India, reservation for backward castes in jobs and education had begun. For this, there have been many movements from time to time for special reservation in various states. In this article, we are presenting a brief description of the history and current status of reservation in India, which will further improve your understanding of reservation. The history of reservation in India is very old. Before independence, reservation for backward castes in jobs and education had begun. For this, there have been many movements from time to time for special reservation in various states. Gujjar movement of Rajasthan, Jat movement of Haryana and Patidar (Patel) movement of Gujarat are prominent. In this article, we are presenting a brief description of the history and current status of reservation in India, which will further improve your understanding of reservation.

Introduction

Reservation means to secure your place. Every person has the desire to secure or keep his place at every place, whether it is to travel in the train compartment or to get his medical treatment in a hospital, whether it is to contest the assembly or Lok Sabha elections or any To get a job in government department.

Reservation in India and its various phases

Reservation in India started with the formation of Hunter Commission in 1882. At that time, the noted social reformer Mahatma Jyotirao Phule demanded free and compulsory education for all and proportional reservation / representation in British government jobs.

- In early 1891, the feudal princely state of Travancore demanded reservations in government jobs, with demonstrations against hiring foreigners by ignoring eligible natives in public service.
- Reservation was started by Shahu Maharaj in Kolhapur, a princely state of Maharashtra in 1901. This notification is the first government order to provide reservation for the welfare of the depressed classes in India.
- In 1908, reservation was introduced by the British in favor of many castes and communities, which had little share in the administration.
- In 1909 and 1919, reservation was made in the Government of India Act.
- In 1921, the Madras Presidency issued a caste-based government mandate, with 44 per cent for non- Brahmins, 16 per cent for Brahmins, 16 per cent for Muslims, 16 per cent for Indo-Anglo / Christians and 8 per cent for Scheduled Castes. Was arranged
- In 1935, the Indian National Congress passed the resolution (called Poona Pact) demanding separate electorate for the underprivileged.
- Provision of reservation was made in the Government of India Act of 1935.

B. in 1942 R. Ambedkar founded the All India Depressed Classes Federation to support the progress of the scheduled castes. He demanded reservation for Scheduled Castes in the field of government services and education.

Proportional representation was proposed in the Cabinet Mission Resolution of 1946 along with several other recommendations.

Why Uniform Civil Code is Important for India

- Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950. The Indian Constitution provides special clauses for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, providing equal opportunities for all citizens. Apart from this, separate constituencies were allotted for Scheduled Castes and Tribes to ensure their political representation for 10 years. (These are increased after every ten years through constitutional amendment).
- In 1953, the Kalelkar Commission was formed to assess the status of socially and educationally backward classes. The report on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes submitted by this Commission was accepted, but the recommendations made for the Other Backward Castes (OBC) were rejected.
- In 1979, the Mandal Commission was established to assess the status of socially and educationally backward classes. This Commission had no accurate data about Other Backward Classes (OBC) and this Commission classified 1,257 communities as backward class using the 1930 Census data to assess 52% of OBC population. Was
- In 1980, the Mandal Commission submitted a report and recommended changing the then quota to increase it from 22% to 49.5%. By 2006, the number of castes in the list of backward castes reached 2297, a 60% increase in the community list prepared by the Mandal Commission.
- In 1990, the Mandal Commission recommendations were implemented by Vishwanath Pratap Singh in government jobs. Student organizations started a nationwide protest to protest against this and Rajiv Goswami, a student of Delhi University, attempted self-immolation.

Why is reservation given?

To address the social and educational backwardness of backward communities and scheduled castes and tribes that do not have adequate representation in government services and institutions in India, the Government of India has set aside all public and non-governmental and public sector units and religious / linguistic minority educational institutions. The quota system has been implemented to reserve percentage of posts and seats in private educational institutions. The reservation policy has also been extended to represent Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Parliament of India.

Current status of reservation

Presently the Central Government of India has given 49.5% reservation in higher education and various states can make laws to increase reservations. As per the Supreme Court ruling no more than 50% reservation can be granted, but some states like Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have proposed reservations up to 68% and 87% respectively, including 14% reservation for forward castes.

Important Amendments of Indian Constitution

Type of reservation of the available seats in Central Government funded higher education institutions, 22.5% are reserved for Scheduled Caste (Dalit) and Scheduled Tribe (Tribal) students (15% for Scheduled Castes, 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes). This percentage of reservation has been increased to 49.5% by including an additional 27% reservation for OBCs. In All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) 14% seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 8% for Scheduled Tribes. Further, it is mandatory for SC / ST students to score only 50%. Management quota According to advocates of pro-caste reservation, the management quota is the most controversial quota. It has also been severely criticized by leading academics as it is a quota based on economic status irrespective of caste, creed and religion, so that anyone who has money can buy a seat for himself. In this private college can reserve 15% seats for the students decided on the basis of their criteria of management. This criterion includes colleges having their own entrance exams or a minimum percentage of 10 + 2 legally.

Gender based reservation

Women get 33% reservation in gram panchayat (meaning village assembly, which is a form of local village government) and municipal elections. In a state like Bihar, women have 50% reservation in gram panchayat.

The "Women's Reservation Bill" was passed in the Rajya Sabha on 9 March 2010 with a majority of 186 members, with the objective of giving 33% reservation to women in Parliament and the Legislature, but the bill is stuck in the Lok Sabha.

Religion based reservation

Religion based reservation is also applicable in some states. For example, the Tamil Nadu government has allocated 3.5–3.5% seats for Muslims and Christians, thereby reducing the OBC reservation from 30% to 23%, as other backward classes belonging to Muslims or Christians were removed.

The central government has listed many Muslim communities among backward Muslims, which makes them entitled to reservation.

Reservation for permanent residents of the state

With few exceptions, all jobs under the state government are reserved for all residents residing in that state. In PEC Chandigarh, earlier 80% seats were reserved for the residents of Chandigarh and now it is 50%.

Undergraduate reservation

The policy of reservation for postgraduate seats in institutions like JIPMER is for those who have completed MBBS from JIPMER. (AIIMS) Out of its 120 postgraduate seats, 33% seats are reserved for 40 undergraduate students (this means that every student who has completed MBBS from AIIMS is sure to get a postgraduate seat.)

Other criteria for reservation

- Reservation for sons / daughters / grandchildren / granddaughters of freedom fighters
- Reservation for physically challenged person
- Reservation for sports personalities
- Small scale seats are reserved for non-resident Indians (NRIs) in educational institutions. They have to pay higher fees and in foreign currency (Note: NRI reservation was withdrawn from IIT in 2003).
- Reservation for retired soldiers
- Reservation for the families of the martyrs
- Reservation for children born of inter-caste marriages
- Reservation for the children of their employees in special schools (such as army schools, public sector undertakings (PSU) schools, etc.) of government undertakings / public sector undertakings (PSUs).
- Seat reservation for senior citizens / PH in public S Nick Bus Transport.

Constitutional provisions regarding reservation: -

Part three of the Constitution enshrines the right to equality. Under this, Article 15 provides that no person shall be discriminated against on the basis of caste, race, sex, religion or place of birth. According to Article 15 (4), if the state feels it can make special provision for socially and economically backward or scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. Article 16 talks about equality of opportunities. According to Article 16 (4), if the state feels that the backward classes do not have enough representation in government services, then they can reserve positions for them. Scheduled Castes in Parliament and 332 State Legislatures under Article 330

Caste existed before the rise of modern education system.

In our society, the demand for caste certificate at the time of admission in schools and the investigations related to it are not more than a century old. Gratitude to organizations like 'Jettys Party' and 'Swabhiman Andolan' for their long struggle. As a result of this, we got the benefit of reservation in the twentieth century, which requires caste certificate.

There were no public schools or universities in our country in a period of more than 2000 years. During the British rule in India, we had the opportunity to enter educational institutions. Even if not long ago, the present caste-system was imposed on us from the first century. Since then he is in full force. How has India progressed in the last two thousand years because of caste? In the era of kings and emperors, when there was no school in India, no caste certificate was issued, then how was the caste-oriented development oriented? To avoid similar arguments, the Brahminical media, a media that lacks historical understanding and understanding, misrepresents the demand for caste-certificate at the time of admission to schools, as the main imperative.

Ban on all caste-based celebrations including Shiksharam Sanskar, Vedarambha rites apply

Every year a traditional celebration is observed in Brahmin families called Avani Avittam (Yajnopaveet Sanskar) or Yajurveda Upakarma (Vedarumbha or Shiksharam Rites). On that day, boys of Brahmins who have entered the eighth year, take part in this ritual for the first time in their lives. During the rites, the thread is worn on the upper part of his body. He is believed to have been born second as a Brahmin. The evidence of the holy Janeu being a Brahmin acts as a symbol for him. Even in some states of India, this day is declared a public holiday. No one criticizes this festival, which is intended by some to openly declare their caste before the world. On the contrary, the day of celebration is declared a public holiday and is glorified.

The shadowy intellectuals of the cinematic world, journalists in the print media and television who seem shocked at how caste certificates are constantly sought in schools will lead to complete elimination of caste-system - they do not go to a Brahmin and ask that unless they Janeu, which is a visible identity of their caste and shows that they are different from others - how will the caste-system be eliminated if we keep wearing it! Has anyone ever questioned why a public holiday is declared on such a highly racist celebration day?

Many racist festivals in rural areas play a big role in inciting caste and sect based riots. For example in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu, in September, Guru Pooja of Pusampan Thevar (Ukhirapandi Muthuramalingam Thevar, the leader of South Tamil Nadu, who was a two-time MP) is celebrated by caste, often causing inter-caste violence. To control the riots, the court has to issue Section 144 even curfew orders every year. Has anyone demanded a ban on such racist festivals?

Does the demand for caste certificate promote equality?

Despite this, there are also those who question the condition of seeking caste-certificate in schools. These are the same people who follow the caste-system without any lapse and keep it. From birth to death, they follow many rituals and customs to show the importance of their caste.

Even if caste / community related certificates are not asked for in schools, caste will still exist in the society. Therefore, in order to solve caste-based atrocities and create an equitable society, it is necessary to demand caste certificates in schools. In addition, one of the objectives of the caste certificate is to identify those who have historically lost their rights. Therefore, it is not at all necessary to demand caste certificate and promote caste. On the contrary, he underlines historical injustice, and through it encourages equality.

Does Reservation Ruin Quality and Talent?

The government never gives the benefit of reservation to the students who fail in the examinations. Then how can 'reservation' destroy quality and talent? Each year the Tamil Nadu government announces cut-off marks for admission to medical colleges. Only those students are able to get admission in medical colleges, who fulfill the prescribed cut-off-marks marks.

Why is it necessary to deny reservation on economic grounds?

First of all, the working of our education system in the society should be studied on a statistical basis, where the rights

of the people are denied on the basis of their caste, by resorting to traditions. Manusmriti says, "Shudras should get anything, they should not get education." The Cheras, Cholas,

Pandyas had denied the right to education to the people (Dalit castes, backward and tribals) on the basis of caste.

Only rich people in the world are holding the educational system. They also control the higher and decisive positions of the policies and policy-setting committees and government and private institutions. It has been proved from the data of the Mandal Commission that in the Government of India, the Brahmin families only have dominion over the above decisive positions and not any class- specific. If we compare on the basis of the same post, Vetanadi, then the social division and class difference will become clear like crystal. None of the Brahmin families are illiterate. They never use thumbs instead of signatures. Whereas, in non-Brahmin families, at least some members will be found illiterate, especially female members in their ancestral villages. All over the country, people who place a thumb in place of a signature are all non-Brahmins. This is a self-evident proof of the different educational conditions of children from one caste to another, in the same economic class. Although some non-Brahmins raise money despite being illiterate.

Members of the family of Brahmins can also settle in developed countries or northern states. These relations help in providing necessary opportunities for education and employment to Brahmin families. The number of non-Brahmin families settled in the West is very rare. Incidentally even if some non-Brahmins are settled abroad, they are usually unable to help their relatives living in their country. Members or relatives of a Brahmin family hold high and decisive positions in the government and private sector, making their conditions for acquiring higher education and holding jobs subsequently more favorable. Despite the fact that non-Brahmin families can also thrive, they do not necessarily have as large a relationship as the Brahmins. In this way, the prospects of education and employment for them are not as spectacular as they are for the Brahmins. Although a Brahmin family may suffer greatly from poverty, its members never work in plows, carrying burdens, digging pits or stone quarries. Only non-Brahmin chooses manual labor due to poverty. The differences indicated above are not based on the race of man. The root cause of this is his caste. Non-Brahmin castes may have varying levels of circumstances or social heights. However, there should be a caste- based census for social justice and to address the above-mentioned discrimination. After that, caste should be the sole basis of reservation.

Scholarships are awarded based on the student's financial status. Therefore the affluent backward classes are considered ineligible for these scholarships. While low income certificates are usually fake; And thus they seize the opportunity of a needy student. Unlike government jobs, income fluctuations in agriculture and business sector are quite sharp. This fact is often ignored when granting a student-stipend.

Similarly, the recently implemented reservation for the economically weaker sections takes away opportunities for poor and eligible students from backward castes. The Brahmins and their vile people oppose caste-based reservation, saying that they ignore 'talent', underestimate it. On the other hand they demand reservation on economic grounds. Will it not destroy 'talent' and 'quality'?

Until caste-based inequality is completely eradicated, caste-based reservation must remain in force. According to Article 16 (4) of the Constitution, this is the scientific approach to achieve the goal of social justice.

Species is the basis of American reservation

In the United States, the fundamental rights of the Negro people (black people) were violated on the basis of their species. The 'creative programs' launched for the protection of the rights of the Negro people are there only for them. No other citizen can take advantage of them.

In the same way, it is the scientific, social and just way to bring back those rights which were once taken away on the pretext of caste. Americans never make the kind of silly comparisons between wealthy Negro citizens and poor whites, as do the upper castes of India, among the backward caste rich citizens and poor Brahmins. Americans never confuse 'species-based reservation' as a 'poverty alleviation scheme'. Therefore, adopting economic norms for the resolution of historical species-based and caste-based discrimination — is completely against the scientific approach of social justice and the repossession of stripped rights.

Will reservation be able to solve employment-availability crisis?

The purpose of reservation is not economic progress. It aims to restore the fundamental rights of citizens who have long been denied participation in education and state administration. Therefore, reservation can never eradicate unemployment. From private.

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