

# RESERVATION POLICY



## What is the issue?

Recently there has been series of changes to the way reservation is implemented.

## What changes were made recently?

- ✓ Tamil Nadu Assembly has adopted a Bill to provide 10.5% reservation for Vanniyars within the quota of MBCs and Denotified Communities (DNCs) in admission to higher education and government services.
- ✓ Relying on the 102nd Constitution Amendment, Supreme Court reiterated that States did not have the power to identify “socially and educationally backward” classes (SEBCs)
- ✓ From this year onwards, 27% of all-India quota for admissions for medical and dental courses will be reserved for OBCs and 10% for EWS

## Constitutional provisions related to the reservation

- ✓ Part XVI of the Indian Constitution deals with
- ✓ Reservation for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in federal and state legislatures.
- ✓ The constitutional authority of the President to set up commissions to assess and suggest remedies for the welfare of SC and ST sections.
- ✓ Article 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution – extends benefits of reservation to socially and educationally backward classes.

## Concerns

- ✓ Castes that should be actually benefitted are not being benefitted instead, others are reaping the benefits of the reservation system.
- ✓ The reservation system has just become an instrument for politicians to gain vote banks.
- ✓ Agitation for reservation resulted in several deaths, affected transport and the loss of many working days in schools and workplaces. Example- Jat agitation in Haryana.
- ✓ One community after another will start demanding reservations due to the success of others. Many of these communities are politically and economically sound and hence placing the whole community in the reservation system is unethical.