INTRODUCTION

"It is against the fundamental principles of humanity, it is against the dictates of reason that a man should, by reason of birth, be denied or given extra privileges" - Mahatma Gandhi

“Reservations” means “An arrangement by which some provisions are secured in advance” or “The act of keeping back or withholding”. Reservation in a process of reserving a certain percentage of seats (vacancies) in government institutions for members of backward and under-represented communities (defined primarily by caste and tribe). Reservation is a form of quota-based affirmative action and is governed by constitutional laws, statutory laws, and local rules and regulations.

Indian society is characterized by a high degree of structural inequality based upon the organization of people into different strata like caste and ethnic groups. In this system, people are categorized into social groups of castes and assigned hierarchical and unequal social status and rights which are predetermined by birth. Certain classes of Indian citizens are under severe social and economic disadvantages so that they cannot effectively enjoy either equality of status or of opportunities available in the society. Therefore, the Constitution accords to these weaker sections of society protective discrimination in various articles. Protective discrimination is the policy of granting special privileges to the downtrodden and the underprivileged sections of society. The intention of “Reservation” was to improve the conditions of the scheduled castes and tribes, the religious minorities or sections thereof, and lately, the women. This project discusses these categories from a political perspective. Its scope however, is limited to assessing the schemes both under operation as well as under consideration, and the Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Other Backward Classes (OBCs), the religious minorities or sections thereof, and lately, the women. This project discusses these categories from a political perspective.

ABSTRACT

Indian society is characterized by a high degree of structural inequality based upon the organization of people into different strata like caste and ethnic groups. In this system, people are categorized into social groups of castes and assigned hierarchical and unequal social status and rights which are predetermined by birth. Certain classes of Indian citizens are under severe social and economic disadvantages so that they cannot effectively enjoy either equality of status or of opportunities available in the society. Therefore, the Constitution accords to these weaker sections of society protective discrimination in various articles. Protective discrimination is the policy of granting special privileges to the downtrodden and the underprivileged sections of society. The intention of “Reservation” was to improve the conditions of the scheduled castes and tribes, the religious minorities or sections thereof, and lately, the women. This project discusses these categories from a political perspective. Its scope however, is limited to assessing the schemes both under operation as well as under consideration, and the Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Other Backward Classes (OBCs), the religious minorities or sections thereof, and lately, the women. This project discusses these categories from a political perspective.

KEYWORDS: Reservation, Protective Discrimination, Constitutional Provisions, caste, underprivileged and weaker sections, creamy layer, Economic Reservation.
Reservation never helps the needy one but at the same time it creates another vicious circle of reservation. A child, without choice, becomes a part of the reservation system based on his or her social background. The day a child starts his education by enrolling himself in a school without choice, he or she has become a part of the vicious circle of reservation.

Reservation is a new age corruption having the stamp of the government and the private sector. This is the patronage of the govt. and the private sector which is the backdoor to get admissions and jobs without fair competition and allowing the less qualified to get advantage when the more qualified are not considered as eligible.

Reservation is surely one of the greatest causes for which our country is lagging behind. A country cannot prosper with under qualified students and professionals produced by public money. Where quality and merit is denied then how we can become progressive and compete with other countries as it creates a large imbalance in the way of progress.

Reservation in higher education does harm to the quality of education as well as the quality of higher educational institutions. When we admit students with lower qualities in higher education then the quality of education can't be maintained and the institutes of excellence like IIT, IIM, JNU, AIHM and other reputed govt. and private institutions.

Reservation in jobs produces harmful effects in work places where some will get privilege in case of promotions and other matters and at the same time someone will be denied in the term of castes creating another inequality and unfairness in spite of having suitable qualifications.

Reservation is like a death sentence to the qualified candidates. The people who are efficient, meritorious, really qualified but not getting chance in higher educational institutions and jobs his or her future is definitely in danger. He or she has no fault but because of being from upper caste he or she is denied. It is pathetic, ruthless.

Reservations dishonor the right of meritorious peoples to get admission or job in spite of having good intellect and high proficiency. Reservation hurts the basics and principles of fair selection.

Reservation is a feudalistic process of rights as it can be enjoyed throughout the life and generations in the name of castes. The peoples who are seemed to be upgraded they use it in every case again and again and also use it for their future generations in spite of being solvent and wealthy like a rule of dynasty.
20. Every country banks upon its youth population to take it to new height of importance and to back it, a country needs to provide everyone with best education. Failing to do so has resulted and is resulting in a phenomenon known as Brain Drain which is a great loss to not only to the pride of that country but it accounts to economic loss as well.

CONCLUSION
The debate over reservation policy in India is acrimonious and is increasingly finding expression in violence. But a democracy which is essentially a social contraption is neither dictated by logic nor by ethics. At the root of democratic success is social engineering which is affected through political bargaining. In India the process is on and only the future would tell whether its experiments were in the right direction or not.

The reservation policy was only for 10 years after the independence, for upliftment of SC and ST but till now it is to continue and no one has taken any step to amend it or revise it or to change it. It emphasizes caste or tribe rather than income or wealth. The goal of reservation in India has been to bring about an improvement in the welfare who, historically, has been economically and socially depressed. But, in arriving at this judgment about who should be eligible for reservation, the criterion has been a persons' caste rather than his income or wealth. Consequently, groups belonging to what Article 115 of the Indian Constitution calls “socially and educationally backward classes” have been benefited from reservation even though, in practice, many of these groups could not be regarded as “backward”. This has meant that many of the benefits of reservation have been captured by well-off groups from the depressed classes (for example, chamars from the SC) while poorer groups from the depressed (for example, bhangis from the SC) have failed to benefit.

Now we Indians cannot change this without revolt and today revolt is not possible and not good for India so better is Indians should learn to ask the political parties as well as tell them we want reservation in everywhere only based on the collective salary of family not caste or religion. Whatever may be the caste or religion, he is Indian first and if he is Indian first and poor and needy he should be given Reservation Benefits. This way only real and need based people of India will get the benefits of reservation otherwise the creamy layer people of India will continue to enjoy all the benefits and we will keep fighting on issue like we need reservation or not. Let’s accept the fact that we need reservation and we have to see that Reservation reaches to poor and needy families. For political gains and votes political parties will keep the Ghost of Reservation alive forever, so it is better we Indians keep an eye and see that the reservation benefits are going to real and needy persons of India based on the economic status of family not the rich class of Indians who became rich using reservation. Always we should support and demand economic reservation in every field.

REFERENCES