As poignant as economic impoverishment and marginalization, are social disabilities arising on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The Constitution of India envisions an egalitarian society and assures in its preamble social, economic and political justice and equality of status and of opportunity. The most potent fundamental right to equality is the fountain head from which principles of reservation for the underprivileged and the backward classes spring. The Constitution therefore expressly provides that special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall not be considered as offending the equality principle. It is a reminder of the social and economic inequalities that fester our society and the conscious efforts needed to eradicate the scourge. The Directive Principles of State Policy set out an agenda to strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

Economic upliftment comes essentially through guaranteeing an adequate share of participation and selection, with relaxation in criteria especially as regards age, educational qualification are important objectives realized through reservations. Significantly, it shall not be merely at the entry level into public employment but also in matters of promotion with consequential seniority to any class or classes of posts, which in the opinion of the State are not adequately represented. Unfilled vacancies in a year which are reserved for being filled up in that year 398 may be filled by in any succeeding year or years without clubbing with the vacancies of the year in which they are being filled up.

With the object of promoting educational and economic interests of backward classes and removing social disabilities attached to them and in order to bring them at par with the rest of the communities, the Constitution of India prescribes protection and safeguard for them. Within the constitutional framework, the Government stands committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and hitherto deprived sections in particular. The Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of the State Policy and various other Articles of the Constitution
stand testimony to the commitment of the State. The State can do so either by way of affirmative
daction or preferential treatment, i.e. reservation, which seeks to offset systematic and cumulative
deprivation. Such preferential treatment is available to ensure a share of power and opportunity
to the historically disadvantaged to promote their advancement until they can hold on their own
without it. Special provisions of affirmative action and preferential treatment incorporated in the
Constitution may be classified into three major categories – Protective, Political and
Developmental.

So far as protective provisions are concerned, Articles 15(4) and 29 provide for reservation of
seats for admission in educational institutions. Reservation of posts in government services is
made under Articles 16(4), 320(4) and 335. Under the political provisions, Articles 330 and 332
provide for reservation in Parliament and State legislatures.

With a view to fulfilling the constitutional obligations towards development, a number of
development programmes have been designed and implemented by the government. All these are
oriented towards providing social justice and empowerment to hitherto deprived and
marginalized sections of the society viz. SCs, STs and OBCs The responsibility of implementing
the schemes of reservation is shared by the Central and State governments. The Central
Government is responsible for formulating the related policies and programmes besides
coordinating and promoting implementation by the States. In order to ensure equal social status
to the SCs, STs and OBCs, the Union and the States' Governments have implemented the
recommendations of various Commissions and Committees appointed for formulating reservation
policies.

Though, the State's policy of preferential treatment to hitherto deprived sections of the society
has long been in existence in India but it is yet to be realized in full. Therefore, while initiatives
are needed to ensure its wider reach amongst the more deserving and neglected people on the one
hand simultaneously, an expert scrutiny is also needed to prevent its use as a tool to serve
partisan political interests, on the other. In view of these, research work reviews the results of
implementation and to make a comparative study of impact of reservation policies. Special
attention has been paid on educational upliftment, economic transformation, political awareness
and other social advancement measures.
Education has all along been considered a powerful instrument of social, economic and cultural development. Therefore, the system of education should be so designed as to enable each and every individual of the society to develop his/her capacity and aptitude to the maximum extent. In India, the present system of education has been devised accordingly on the sound principle of social justice in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Constitution. Continuous effort is being made for educating the weaker sections, namely, the SCs, STs and other backward groups of people. As a result, there has been rapid expansion of higher education system in terms of enrolment, number of institutions and growth rate, etc. since independence. After formulation of New Education Policy in 1986, the system has undergone a rapid and unique transformation from an elitist to an egalitarian one. All sections of the population have gained the benefit of such enlarged system. However, disparity between disadvantaged groups viz. SCs, STs and OBCs and non-disadvantaged groups still continues. Even after the framing of NEP, majority of SC, ST and OBC students have limited opportunity of good education. The reasons are not far off to seek. For one thing, the importance of providing them a good education is not realized by their parents as they do not have the tradition of education in their families. Secondly, extent and level of social interaction between them and their fellow students, and teachers is still largely governed by the traditional ethos of the society. Under such circumstances, very few students of these communities become able to upgrade themselves from lower to higher, especially college and University levels of education. Some times, they get enrolled at inferior educational institutions because of their weak socio-economic status, low aptitude for higher education, and so on.

However, there has been a steady expand in the enrolment of the Scs and Sts in schools yet their instructive accomplishments are pitiful in correlation to higher stations. As the level of instruction builds, the amount of enrolment abatements at each one level. Their representation is dependably lower than that of general learners, The drop out rate around Sts is more than that of Scs, The relating figure of dropout rates in 1981 and 1991 was 91.18 and 86.00 for every penny individually as against 86.91 and 80.58 for every penny. The explanation behind dropouts, particularly after essential level, could be their financial backwardness and absence of mindfulness towards the vitality of training.

Be that as it may, The Kothari Requisition saw in its report that:
“One of the important social objectives of education is to equalize opportunities enabling the backward and underprivileged classes and individuals to use education as a lever for the improvement of their conditions. Every society that values social justice and is anxious to improve the lot of talent must ensure equality of opportunity to all sections of society.”

The National Policy of Education also declares that ‘the new policy will lay special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far’ Thus, the policy statement seeks to remove inequalities based on gender, race, caste, religion, etc. along with improvement of equality. It was presumed that by providing a good education the socio-economic conditions of backward castes and communities could be improved and the process of change could be accelerated. As a result, since the inception of the policy, efforts have been made to provide a variety of inputs for preparing hitherto deprived sections to come forward and receive the benefits of education. The inputs provided are in the form of reservation of seats for admission into academic institutions, relaxation in upper age limit and in merit for admission in higher classes, exemption from fees, free boarding and lodging and some financial assistance like, scholarship, stipend, etc. to meet other exigencies. The policy has still been in operation even after six decades. However, the benefits of different welfare programmes have yet to percolate to most backwards amongst SCs, STs and OBCs. This may be due to lack of awareness among backwards and economic compulsions of the government.

The input providing opportunity of study abroad to backwards is being utilized to its maximum. Students of these communities have been granted scholarship by the government. Hundreds of students from backward communities could be found in foreign countries with various scholarships and other schemes that help them in pursuing their studies abroad without taxing their families. The U.G.C. is also making effort for allowing or facilitating the backward class students to acquire the requisite higher qualifications of M.Phil. and Ph.D. essential for teaching in the Universities and Colleges. Scholarships and fellowships are being provided to them to pursue these long and costly studies. The policy of preferential treatment has been adopted even in U.G.C’s. NET/JRF examinations by reducing minimum qualifying marks at post-graduate level for appearing in NET test from 55% to 50% for SC/ST candidates. The Government and
the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is helping the poor SC and ST students wanting to go for such essential higher studies.

The representation of the SC/ST and OBC students in academic institutions and centres of higher learning is going up. Students of such communities aspiring for higher studies have been given due share even after obtaining less than minimum prescribed marks in competitive examinations. SC/ST cells have also been established in Universities for proper implementation of reservation policy. Apart from this, a standing Committee has been set-up to review the reservation policy.

The device of protective discrimination or reservation has been evolved with a view to ameliorating social and economic conditions of 403 'hitherto deprived and to pull them up to the same footing of equality so that they could be able to compete with the rest of population. There was no hue and cry from other sections on the issue of reservation in the initial phase of its inception in the Constitution. The reason is not far of to seek. For, the number of employees from reserved categories was small and hence, they were not in a position to pose any kind of threat to upper castes. The Government was also not enthusiastic in implementing the reservation. At least this was the perception amongst the SCs and STs. This may have been one of the factors responsible for loss of absolute majority by the ruling party in 1967 General Elections. Consequently, a high powered Committee was constituted to review the reservation policy and its impact in initial appointments in the government services. After reviewing the policy, number of far-reaching decisions had been taken by the Union Government to safeguard the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various field of employment under the State. The positive impact of these decisions could be seen during the period of 1980’s. The proportion of holding of class-I posts by the SCs/STs increased from 1.8% and 0.16% in 1959 to 4.75% and 0.94% respectively in 1979. The impact was not only in the increase in percentage of representation but, incremental growth of their representation also rose up.

The major objective for providing the reservation in civil posts and services is not just to give jobs to hitherto deprived and thereby increase their representation in the services but to uplift them socially and educationally so that they could be able to get ahead in the society. In view of this end, vacancy-based rosters prescribed earlier have been replaced by post-based rosters by an order dated 2nd July, 1997, consequent upon the judgement of the Apex Court in R.K. Sabharwal’s 404 case. The Government has also provided some relaxation and concession to the
beneficiaries to facilitate their adequate representation in the services. Liaison of officers have also been appointed for SCs, STs and OBCs in each department under different Ministries for implementing reservation orders properly. In order to continue reservation in promotions for SCs/STs, the Constitution was amended in 1995. Consequent upon effective formulation and implementation of the reservation policy, there is rapid increase in the percentage of representation of beneficiaries in the services under the State. By and large, they have now become able to fill the posts earmarked for them at the lower levels. The scheme of reservation is being followed by the public sector undertakings including financial institutions. State Governments have also framed rules for employment of hitherto deprived in their respective departments as per policy laid down by the Central Government. Such efforts have been found fruitful within last two decades for increasing representation in the services under the State. Their presence could be felt in the field of education and employment, etc. There are a number of secretaries belonging to the SCs, STs and OBCs working under the Government of India and State governments as well. There were about ten secretaries, half a dozen additional secretaries and more than a dozen joint secretaries in central secretariat belonging to the SCs and STs. Even, one of the members of Scheduled Tribes was twice nominated as a member in Planning Commission during the period of 1991 to 1996. A number of SCs, STs and OBCs are working as lawyers and judges in the judiciary also. However, their representation in higher levels of the judiciary is comparatively less. In fifty years, there have been only three Judges in the Supreme Court from these classes at different point of time. The debate is going on to make reservation in the 405 appointment of judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court also. Further, debate is also going on for reservation in private sectors. Some of the States have already approved the policy in private sector services and government contracts respectively.

The present situation shows a significant improvement in socio-economic status of the people of reserved categories. Continuous efforts are being made to safeguard their interests. By and large, State's action has exalted the conditions of beneficiaries. Besides, industrialization and urbanization acted as a major catalyst for their socio-economic improvement as it not only opened up a space for geographical mobility but for social mobility in view of the scope for interaction and reference points that it provided these categories.
However, despite an appreciable increase in the intake of candidates from reserved category particularly SCs and STs in all categories of posts, they suffer from high unemployment. In 2000, the unemployment rates for SCs were 5 per cent compared to 3.5 per cent of non-SC/ST groups. Echoing the problem of non-fulfillment of prescribed quota, the Committee of the Parliament in its 18th Report observed that orders in respect of job reservations have not been implemented in letter and spirit and therefore, recommended framing of mandatory rules to ensure proper implementation of the reservation policy.

Inspite of plethora of progressive steps, the golden dream of B.R. Ambedkar framer of Indian Constitution to bring an egalitarian society could not be realized even amongst beneficiaries of the reservation policy. Echoing the same, RCSCST in its Sixth Report observed:

“The commission feels that economic equality is an important consideration, but not enough unless the weaker sections are at par 406 socially as well, and are free from all manner of social exploitation. Such a stage had not been reached by any standards whatsoever, the Commission would suggest the Government to devise measures to give priority in reservations to the weaker among the weaker sections of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and simultaneously call upon the economically and socially better off among the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe to voluntarily abstain from claiming benefits such a policy would be continued till the appropriate time.”

The observation reveals that emphasis has been laid on social and economic upliftment. But, the benefit of reservation is yet to percolate to the real beneficiaries as the representation of most backward sections of SCs, STs and OBCs in the posts and services under the state is negligible. With the increasing socio-economic and political development, the age old social values and behaviour pattern of people of backward communities have also been transformed and a 'new class-upper backward class' has emerged from within the backwards. These affluent groups of backwards have fully gripped the political leadership and cornered the maximum benefits. Consequently, majority of backward classes has been deprived of their due. The Mandal Commission also expressed the fear that the major benefits of reservation and other welfare measures for OBCs would be cornered by the more advanced sections of the backward communities.
Keeping in view the aforesaid aspect, the Supreme Court has evolved the doctrine of 'creamy layer' in Mandal case. This doctrine would vouchsafe social justice to the deserving sections of backward communities. It would also meet the major criticism against caste-based reservation that the benefits of reservation policy are cornered by the effluents in the backward castes. The only problem that remains is that of 407 faithful implementation of the creamy layer doctrine.

There are three major areas – education, employment and politics – wherein the policy of reservation has been introduced. The first two categories have been discussed, whereas the political reservation is being discussed hereunder.

Under the constitutional scheme of political reservation, a definite number of seats have been reserved for the hitherto deprived in the political institutions of the country. Even, the system of Panchayati Raj which has acquired the constitutional status has been introduced in almost all the states, provides reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs as well. Keeping in view the political justice, this system has been extended to the tribal areas also.

In Law political affairs, the numerical strength that the groups or categories enjoy is, no doubt, of strategic importance both at the national and regional levels. The numerical strength that the SCs enjoy over the STs gives them an advantage over the latter in the national politics. This is better reflected in their share in the national politics as 15% seats were reserved for the SCs in Parliament whereas only 7.5% of seats were given to the Scheduled Tribes, which is in operation till now. In state legislatures, the percentage of seats embarked for them varies according to the size of their population in the concerned state.

In 1999, the share of the SCs and STs in the Parliament was 79 (14.5 per cent) and 41 (7.5 per cent) respectively. The corresponding figure for the legislative assemblies was 562 (13.8 per cent) for the SCs and 539 (13.2 per cent) for the STs. The higher share of STs in the assemblies is due to certain tribal states mainly in north-eastern region. Criteria for political appointments/elections within the Parliament/ 408 Legislatures or in the government such as council of ministers or membership on the standing committees, even an office within the political parties may be considered of critical significance in this context. And yet, the share of these two categories in respect of the above may greatly depend on the nature of their participation and mobilization process. It is true that the SCs and STs do not constitute a
homogeneous and cohesive social group in the Parliament or in the State Legislatures. They are fragmented along lines of political party and linguistic as well as regional considerations.

The Scheduled Castes and other backward castes have invariably had better representation in the government in the form of holding ministerial portfolios or other positions like Governors through the years. Further, whereas the SCs can boast of having produced leaders and administrators such as B.R. Ambedkar and Jagjivan Ram in the past and K.R. Narayanan, Buta Singh, Paswan, Suraj Bhan, Mahabir Prasad, Kanshi Ram and Mayawati in more recent times, there was lack of tribal leaders of such stature. This has resulted into such situation that the tribes have not been able to carve out a space akin to that of the Scheduled Castes in national politics.

Though, the provision of reservation for SCs and STs in the Parliament and the state legislatures was initially meant for a period of ten years but, ever since then it has been extended time and again. Due to electoral considerations, no political party finds itself in a position to oppose caste-based reservations and therefore, committed themselves to the continuance of the reservation policy till the achievement of desired goal. Every political party of the day has thus expressed its concern and sympathy towards the SCs, STs and OBCs because of their potential in the battle for ballots.

However, whatever be the social and political reason behind perpetuating the reservation policy, the political reservation has no doubt, helped greatly in making the voice of the oppressed heard in Parliament and the States Assemblies. A similar situation prevails in the local bodies also.

The Government of India has introduced extensive welfare programmes for socio-economic and educational upliftment of downtrodden. Consequent upon administrative as well as legislative efforts, state level Scheduled Castes corporations have been established for financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes living below the poverty line. With a token provision of Rs. Five crores, a Special Central Assistance Scheme was introduced in 1979-80 for alleviation of poverty among SCs. Such assistance, required to be disbursed by the States to various sectors and agencies involved in economic development programmes for SCs, has been increased to Rs. 500 crore in 2002-03 for benefiting 10 lac families:

Pre-metric scholarship scheme for educational development was introduced in 1977 for the children of those persons who were engaged in so-called unclean occupations, viz. scavenging of
dry latrines, tanning, flaying, sweeping with traditional links with scavenging irrespective of their caste and religion. Under the scheme, different amounts of scholarship are provided to day-scholars and hostellers. An adhoc grant of Rs. 500 per annum is also provided to the beneficiary, but that only two children of the same parents would be eligible is a condition precedent for getting this benefit. A central assistance of Rs. 5.12 crore was released in 2002-03. The Scheme of post-metric scholarship was introduced in 1994 to provide financial assistance to the students of SCs and STs pursuing recognized post-matriculation courses. An amount of Rs. 204.63 crore was released in this regard for an anticipated coverage of 23.30 lac students. Similarly, the Book Bank Scheme has been launched to help the deserving students of SCs and STs pursuing medical and engineering degree courses. However, this scheme is proposed to be merged with post-metric scholarship. National overseas scholarship and passage grant for higher education have also been introduced by the government to provide financial assistance to meritorious selected students for pursuing higher studies abroad in post-graduate, doctoral and post-doctoral studies in specific field of medical, engineering, technology and science only. However, not more than one child of the same parents is eligible to get the benefit.

Notwithstanding, a National Requisition for the Booked Stations and Tribes was constituted in 1992 through a change of the Constitution to explore and screen all matters identifying with their welfare and protections. It is the obligation of the Requisition to partake and exhortation on the arranging procedure of the socio-budgetary improvement of the Scs/sts and likewise to assess the advancement of their improvement. The Requisition is additionally needed to present its report every year to the President proposing measures for compelling usage of protections gave to the Scs/sts and likewise different measures for their security, welfare and socio-monetary improvement.

The Administration had constituted four Parliamentary Trustees, to inspect the execution of the sacred shields accommodated welfare of Scs and Sts, in 1966, 1971, 1993 and in 2004 separately. Also, a Council has since been constituted as a Standing Board of Parliament on Work and Welfare. States and Union Domains have separate offices for the welfare of Scs, Sts and Obcs. Managerial set-up, in any case, fluctuates from state to state. The Legislature likewise gives awards in-support to voluntary associations of neighborhood character working around Scs


Throughout 2002-03, 399 and 392 voluntary associations were given award in-help to the tune of Rs. 24 and 30.38 crores individually.

In spite of these dynamic exertions, Booked Tribes are lingering far behind in examination to the Scs and Obcs. This inconsistency could be seen in their proficiency rates and pitiful representation in the administrations also.

Hence, Therefore, in order to ameliorate their condition and to accelerate the process of development, a separate ministry-Ministry of Tribal Affairs-was constituted in 1999. It is a nodal ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes and schemes for the development of Scheduled Tribes. During the Fifth Five Year Plan the Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy was initiated for their development. The said plan laid down two objectives:

- Security of investment of tribal’s through legitimate and regulatory backing and
- Insurance of advancement exertions through arrangement plans to raise their level of living.

Special Central Assistance has also been provided to the States and Union Territories for their efforts in tribal development. This assistance is meant for family oriented income-generating schemes in various sectors. An amount of Rs. 500 crore was released for aforesaid purpose during 2002-03 to the States and Union Territories. A Central Sector scheme has been launched for over all development of various tribal groups-Primitive 412 Tribal Groups-living with pre-agricultural level of technology and low level of literacy. Under this scheme, financial assistance is made available to various organizations involved in welfare projects and activities not covered by any of the existing schemes. Fifteen Tribal Research Institutes have been set-up by the State Governments and Union Territories for planning inputs. Apart from these welfare schemes, girls/boys hostels for Scheduled Tribes, Ashram schools, vocational training centres in tribal areas, education of ST girls in low literacy pockets, grant-in-aid for minor forest produce operations village grain bank scheme and tribal cooperative marketing development federation have also been established by the Government of India for upliftment of tribal people. Besides, a separate 'National Commission' for Scheduled Tribes alone has been constituted through Eighty-ninth Constitution Amendment Act, 2003 to safeguard their interests and to monitor and accelerate the process of their socioeconomic development.
Consequent upon the implementation of the recommendations of Mandal Commission, the government, as per directives of the Supreme Court in Mandal case to set-up a permanent body for entertaining, examining and recommending upon the request for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the list of Other Backward Classes of citizens for the purpose of making reservation in civil posts and services under the Government of India, has constituted a National Commission for Backward Classes on 14th August 1993 through an enactment.

To attain the full usage of 27 for every penny reservation to OBCs, the accompanying profits have been reached out to them:

- The administration has given OBC hopefuls the profit of loose benchmarks in admiration of composed examinations and talks with as on account of Sc/st competitors with impact from fourteenth October 1994.

- On 25th January 1995 the Legislature issued directions unwinding the upper age-limit for OBC applicants in immediate recruitment by three years and the amount of endeavors for OBC hopefuls who are generally qualified has been expanded to seven in admiration of Common Administrations Examinations.

Besides, the National Finance and Development Corporations was set-up by the Government of India under the Ministry of Welfare (now Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) with the objective of providing concessional finance to the members of SCs, STs and OBCs living below the poverty line.

The debate on Muslim reservation as one of the affirmative action policy measure in India is largely revolving around the issue of backwardness and its solution for Muslims are rarely addressed on account of social stratification. Resaving opportunities, resources or offices for Muslim individual or groups for furthering their welfare and thereby ensuring justice – social, economic and political for backward Muslims is the core concept of reservation. Socio-economic and political disability of Muslims as a whole excluding elite class deprived them of the chances to compete with other classes on equal footing. Recently the 4.5% reservation given to minorities is a welcome step of the UPA II Government to uplift their socio-economic conditions.
We, the people of India, live on the same planet and in the same country but yet in very diverse circumstances. We are one people but the conditions we live in vary greatly. Most of us do not have even the means to fulfill our basic needs. The economic difference between the have-nots is so enlarged that the respective rich and poor populations look like they are people from different historical epoch, Keeping this anomaly in view, the framers of our Constitution evolved the policy of reservation. which was an effort to redistributing the national cake, Reservation is really and truly beneficial not only to the people concerned like the SCs, STs and OBCs, but also to the whole nation and the society for an overall and just development. Whatever be the shortcomings and oppositions, or behind the screen scheming that go against reservation, the reservation has served well the nation and the Indian society. It has been accepted by all as a means to develop the disadvantaged, deprived and marginalized sections of the society. In fact, it has been recognized as a reliable mechanism to help the weaker sections of the society.

During the last sixty years, backward communities have been given every attention, which resulted in their members having occupied top executive positions, President, Vice-President and Chief Justice of the nation. During the period, a number of SCs, STs and OBCs have served as Governors of the State and cabinet ministers at the Centre as well as States, Members of these communities have been given due place in the decision-making process including policy planning of the government. The Government of India has a separate ministry at the Centre for the welfare of backward classes.

Though, relative terms the various provisions of reservation policy and the government efforts to implement them have had some positive impact on the socio-economic upliftment of SCs/STs and OBCs, it is very meager in absolute terms, particularly in respect of tribes, however, it has created awareness among them about their social and economic condition in the society.

The Bookings for Obcs had various impacts. They are yet to be acknowledged in full. Reservations have been constantly advancing to craved objective. They have turned out to be of extraordinary fulfillment to the Scs/sts and Obcs groups in general. The Scs, Sts and Obcs may be seen practically in all the fronts and each stroll of life. In spite of all these, regardless they have far to go before they can come up to the level of different groups in the fields of instruction, job, and so forth. Without a doubt, there has been a quantitative change in the position of the
beneficiary class however the profit has not spread over to the whole masses secured by reservation approach. The parts of the groups generally are still not ready to remain on their own while managing the upper ranks and classes. Therefore, they need to search for share saved for them. The issue, thusly, still needs a careful study and understanding of underlying driver of their failure and backwardness.

The existing arrangement of reservation ought to be looked into at standard interim. The state ought to additionally try to recognize most retrograde gatherings around the counter directionally and put them on necessity inside general endorsed rate of reservation to guarantee their socio-investment improvement. This will quiet the feedback that profit of reservation scarcely achieves the most retrogressive area of Sebs. It is additionally time to launch an open deliberation whether an arrangement of smooth layer or some other technique to profit the least rung of the Booked Positions be not embraced with the goal that the profit of government arrangements are not cornered by the generally progressive areas of Scs. At the same time, the authorities, the general population servants of the nation, in whose hands the obligation of executing the strategy of reservations rests, need to guarantee that the profit of reservation approach ought to permeate to the grass-root level, i.e., most retrograde, poor, enslaved, discouraged and defenseless individuals of these groups, then we can understand the needs of an equivalent social order which was the long for Dr. B.r. Ambedkar. The Massiah and champion of privileges of the discouraged classes.

The most essential conclusion which analyst determines from this examination work makes that there is insight in supporting reservation approach for structurally hindered assemblies. As the point, vision and mission of our Constitution and Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar is uniformity regardless of any predisposition on the foundation of position, shade, doctrine or sex. Retrograde classes ought to be supported, taught and inspired legitimately and wisely with the goal that they could be enabled. To adjust the social order it is central that oppressed classes ought to be taught, sharpened, regarded, utilized and enabled at standard.