

Public Opinion on Change in Reservation Policy

¹Vishal N, ²Dr. Sreeya B

ABSTRACT--*This research paper describes the history and present status of reservation system in India. Reservation in education has proved to be an active tool of social transformation by providing opportunities to backward and marginalized section of society in the public employment, education and legislatures but needs major reformations as society has moved forward and is legally equipped to ensure social development. The objective of the study is to analyse the difference between need of reservation policy and gender of the respondents. For the purpose of this research, descriptive method was followed and the data was collected through personal survey analysis. The SPSS software by IBM was used to calculate the descriptive statistics. The sample size was 1640. Dependent variables are Need for change in reservation policy, Usage of reservation policy, Economically weaker section, Creamy layer among SC/ST, Reconsidering FC's policies. Independent variables are Age, gender, monthly income. Various tools like ANOVA, Chi Square, and sample t test were used. The analysis found that there is a significant association between the usage of reservation policy and age of the respondent. The conclusion obtained through this research work is that reservation policy is a double edged knives, ie. it helps one and deprives another.*
Keywords--*Policy, reservation, affirmations, opportunities, education, poverty, minority representation.*

I. INTRODUCTION

This research article portrayed history and present status of reservation framework in India. In 1901, reservations were presented in Maharashtra (in the Princely State of Kolhapur) by Shahu Maharaj. He claimed for a without class India and the annulment of unapproachability. The express reason for the booking arrangement was and is to advance social, monetary, and political fairness for Scheduled rank, inborn people groups, and other lower stations people groups, (for example OBCs (Other Backward Communities) through positive or compensatory separation. The Indian government has arrangement different commissions for estimation portion framework. The analyst clarified towards this examination Indian constitutions arrangement for reservation, benefits and negative marks and effect of reservation framework in India. The Constitution of India, received in 1950, characterizes the country as a 'Majority rule Republic' which guarantees that all residents are equivalent under the steady gaze of law, free from segregation on grounds of station, statement of faith, religion, sex, spot of birth, and correspondence of chance in instruction and open arrangements. The Constitution additionally explicitly nullifies unapproachability. This investigation the specialist gathered optional information from various Journals, books, and so forth and give the subtleties on references.

¹(131901095), B.A., L.L.B., (Hons.), Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS)

²Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies, Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS), sreeyab.ssl@saveetha.com, .Ph. No: 9962250236

II. OBJECTIVES

- To understand about the reservation policy
- To analyse the difference between need of reservation policy and gender of the respondents
- To find the association between usage of reservation and the age of the respondents
- To know the mean score of level of agreeability towards enhancement of reservation policy

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Tarun.G, Renuga.C, 2018, has observed that the government of Republic of India has created such policies with aim of rise the socially and economically backward individuals as they lacked correct means of sustaining a sustenance. The present study is predicated on primary information collected by the scientist and therefore the secondary information collected from books, journals and on-line sources. the current study used straightforward sampling technique for choice of samples as a result of the population is just too high. a complete variety of two hundred sample respondents within the age bracket of 18-60 years were hand-picked haphazardly from metropolis, one in all the four metropolitan cities in Republic of India. The study used proportion for meaning analysis of the results of the study. Ankit Singh, 2018, explores one potential indirect good thing about reservations, particularly enhancements in education attainment, any this paper tests the connection between reservation rates and average completed years of schooling in a very dose-response regression model at the sub-district level, employing a sample of thirteen,408 SC kids and six,066 ST kids ages five to eighteen in Mysore. Every coin has 2 sides likewise this reservation system has its own blessings and drawbacks. The results of the analysis counsel that additional SC and ST presidents in Gram Panchayats square measure related to will increase in education attainment among SC and ST kids. JainderKharb, September-2018, has examined that in India, the reservation is treated as a tool of social transformation for the aim to bring amendment within the gift social order by providing illustration to the underprivileged section of the society. The principle behind reservation arose from the perquisite of Article fourteen of the constitution that provides for the 'equality before the laws' and 'equal protection of laws'. Reservation in education has evidenced to be a vigorous tool of social transformation by providing opportunities to backward and marginalized section of society within the public employment, education and legislatures however desires major reformations because the society has affected forward and is de jure equipped to confirm social development. SataprasunaGayen and Dr. Chandan Adhikar, May 2017, has illustrated the Indian society is characterised by a high degree of structural diversity primarily based upon the organization of individuals into completely different strata like caste and ethnic teams. during this system, individuals square measure categorised into social teams of castes and assigned ranked and unequal status and rights that square measure preset by birth. For political gains the Ghost of Reservation alive forever, thus it's higher we have a tendency to Republic of Indians keep a watch and see that the reservation advantages square measure about to real and necessitous persons of India supported the economic standing of family not the wealthy category of Indians UN agency became wealthy victimization reservation. perpetually we should always support and demand economic reservation in each field. Shrikant Nityanath, Dr. SP

Melkeri, May 2017, has suggested that to form a sense of awareness of enforced and none enforced proportion of reservation policies in all section. due to Even once sixty nine years of freelance still Ruling Governments aren't implementing absolutely reservation facilities provided within the Indian constitution. In our social and economic life, we've been ceaselessly denied the principle of one man one worth. Even once sixty nine years of freelance still Ruling Governments aren't implementing absolutely reservation facilities provided within the Indian constitution. currently we want equal representations within the all section. thus there's want for implementation absolutely proportion of reservation provided by the Indian constitution for disadvantaged communities by the politicians and ruling governments. Rakesh Basant Gitanjali, July 2016, has observed that the impact of quota-based social action in teaching (HE) in the Republic of India for different Backward categories (OBC), enforced from 2008. Since the immediate impact would be felt by OBCs UN agency were eligible to travel to school at the time of the implementation, we have a tendency to compare the variations in participation in HE by the younger (18-23 years) and therefore the older (24-29 years) age teams at intervals eligible OBCs, with similar variations within the general caste. Tanya Singh, Pramod Kumar Singh, Sanju Singh, has observed that the reservation policy impinges upon the interest of 'millions of voters of this country and this issue came into heated discussion with the passing of the Constitutional (93rd Amendment) Act. of 2005 and therefore the Central instructional establishments (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 (Act.5 of 2007) thereby introducing reservation of seats for the opposite backward categories (OBCs), socially and educationally backward categories (SEBCs) of Indian voters upto twenty seventh,The legislative intent to supply advantages of reservation publicly services to the poors and socially and economically backwards is way obvious. Mr. S. Yesu Suresh dominion and Mr. P.Gokulraja, October 2015, has proposed various ideas about delineate history and gift standing of reservation system in the Republic of India. The greatest of all revolution the revolution of 1789 was supported 3 pillars, Equality, Fraternity and Liberty. Reservations square measure meant to extend the social diversity in campuses by lowering the entry criteria sure enough recognisable teams that square measure grossly under-represented in proportion to their numbers within the general population. Caste is that the most used criteria to spot under- painted teams. However, there square measure different recognisable criteria. SUNIL KUMAR JANGIR, 2013, has proposed the theme of reservations has figure significantly in open debates perpetually since the recommendations of the Mandal Commission Report were sought-after to be enforced in 1991 close has been very small discussion by the beneficiaries of reservations. This paper appearance at a number of the additional vital written account, constitutional and lawful moments within the development of a reservations procedure in Republic of India. AMAN VERMA, June (2013), has observed that the study is to live the result of reservations on its numerous stakeholders, notably, under-graduate instructional establishments. The paper can ask for to realize answers to queries like whether or not reservations have enabled higher access to under-graduate courses in instructional establishments, whether or not students from the reserved classes are able to perform at par with those from the overall class, whether or not the results of the institute is plagued by reservations and numerous others so as to uncover the reality behind the result of this policy. Devidas Govind Rathod, Sept 2013, identified India to be a profane and democratic country is thought to be a model of pluralistic society II is mirrored in its cultural philosophy of varied religions, castes, languages and regions.Reservation has nowadays become a significant social issue and so desires an additional in-depth answer. to

this point most of the governments have used reservation for additional political advantages and fewer for the advantages of the individuals. Though, there square measure few proofs on the market from the southern states wherever reservations have helped the lower castes.

IV. METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this research, descriptive method was followed and the data was collected through personal survey analysis. The SPSS software by IBM was used to calculate the descriptive statistics. The sample size was 1640. Dependent variables are Need for change in reservation policy, Usage of reservation policy, Economically weaker section, Creamy layer among SC/ST, Reconsidering FC's policies. Independent variables are Age, gender, marital status, educational qualification, occupation, monthly income. Various tools like ANOVA, Chi Square, and sample t test were used.

V. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Hypothesis 1: Opinion on need for reservation policy differs based on gender of the respondent

Table 1: Reservation Policy and Gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Male	1064	1.16	.369	.011
Female	576	1.22	.414	.017

Table 2: Independent Samples Test - Reservation Policy and Gender

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Independent Sample t test	2.817	1638	.005

The test found that there is a significant difference between the need for reservation policy and gender of the respondent. It shows that the need for change in reservation policy is influenced by the gender of the people.

Hypothesis 2: Opinion on usage of reservation policy depends on age of the respondent

Table 3: Cross Tabulation – Usage of Reservation Policy and Age

Age	Usage of Reservation Policy					Total
	Education	Job	Promotion	Free Concession	Gender Based Reservation	
Less than 25 years	178	243	83	45	36	585
26-35 years	81	155	168	40	23	467
36-45 years	98	88	155	45	14	400
46-60 years	44	42	29	10	31	156
Above 60 years	15	9	5	2	1	32
Total	416	537	440	142	105	1640

Table 4: Chi-Square Tests - Usage of Reservation Policy and Age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	186.523	16	.000

Chi square test shows that there is a significant association between the need for reservation policy and age of the respondent. It shows that the usage of reservation policy depends on the age of the people.

Hypothesis 3: Level of agreeability with reservation policy among the income group

Table 5: ANOVA - Suggestions for enhancement of Reservation Policy and Income

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Economically weaker section	Between Groups	40.850	3	13.617	17.326	.000
	Within Groups	1285.745	1636	.786		
	Total	1326.595	1639			
Creamy layer among SC/ST	Between Groups	2.600	3	.867	1.308	.270
	Within Groups	1083.690	1636	.662		
	Total	1086.290	1639			
Reconsidering Forward Caste Reservation Policy	Between Groups	41.968	3	13.989	14.049	.000
	Within Groups	1629.051	1636	.996		
	Total	1671.019	1639			

Since P value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected, therefore, there is a significant difference between the need for suggestions for enhancement of reservation policy and income groups of the respondent. It shows that the enhancement of reservation policy is influenced by income groups of the respondents.

VI. CONCLUSION

The frameworks of the Indian constitution have the right aim of uplifting the standards of the Indian society while implementing the caste based reservation system. Thus in the process of eliminating untouchability among several castes, they have created caste based reservation system. However such a reservation system has resulted in creating adverse casteism and discrimination. The very objective of abolishing untouchability has resulted in adverse untouchability and discrimination. People tend to misuse such privileges for their own personal benefits and in the process deprive the opportunities from those who have worked and deserved it. It is clearly seen that the State has ignored this aspect as the reservation has created on the principle of for the greater good. However, two wrongs don't make one right. Politicians use such feelings of casteism as a source of vote bank.

REFERENCES

1. Tarun.G, Renuga.C, THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES UNDER RESERVATION SYSTEM, International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Volume 120, No. 5, 2018, ISSN: 1314-3395
2. Ankit Singh, Reservation in Indian Education System, International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development, ISSN No: 2456 - 6470, 2018, Jul, Volume - 2, Issue – 5(Singh, n.d.)
3. JainderKharb, Reservation in education – a tool of social transformation, International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, Volume 9, Issue 9, September-2018, ISSN 2229-5518
4. SataprasunaGayen and Dr. Chandan Adhikary, International Education & Research Journal, PROTECTIVE DISCRIMINATION IN POST INDEPENDENT INDIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS, ISSN No : 2454-9916, Volume : 3, Issue : 5, May 2017
5. Shrikant Nityanath, Dr. SP Melkeri, Reservation policy in India and development of its implementation, International Journal of Advanced Education and Research, ISSN: 2455-5746, Volume 2; Issue 3; May 2017; Page No. 221-223
6. Rakesh Basant Gitanjali Sen, Impact of Affirmative Action in Higher Education for the Other Backward Classes in India, India Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, W.P. No. 2016-07-01, July 2016
7. Tanya Singh, Pramod Kumar Singh, Sanju Singh, Reservation Policy: A Socio- Legal Perspective, International Journal of Applied Research, ISSN No: 2394-5869
8. Mr. S. Yesu Suresh Raj and Mr. P.Gokulraja, An Analysis of Reservation System in India, International Journal of Research (IJR), ISSN No: 2348-6848, Volume 2, Issue 10, October 2015
9. DR. SUNIL KUMAR JANGIR, Reservation Policy and Indian Constitution in India, American International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, ISSN No: 2328-3696, 2013

10. AMAN VERMA, CASTE-EDUCATION SYNDROME IMPACT OF RESERVATIONS ON INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, International Journal of Social Science & Interdisciplinary Research, Vol. 2 (6), JUNE (2013), ISSN 2277 3630,
11. Devidas Govind Rathod, POLITICS OF CASTE-BASED RESERVATION IN INDIA, Review Of Research, Vol.1, Issue.12, Sept; 12pp.1-4, ISSN:-2249-894X
12. Shadab Md, Gourav K. Singh, Alka Ahuja, Roop K. Khar, Sanjula Baboota, Jasjeet K. Sahni, Javed Ali. "Mucoadhesive Microspheres as a Controlled Drug Delivery System for Gastroretention." Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy 3.1 (2012), 4-14.
13. Loganathan,P., &Sridevi,S. (2018). Power Quality Analysis of Grid Connected Solar Power Inverter. Excel International Journal of Technology, Engineering and Management,5(2), 47-51.
14. Sharma,D., Sharma,A.,& Agarwal,G. (2018). Review Paper on Digital Steganography in Android Application. International Academic Journal of Innovative Research, 5(2), 9-16.
15. Mogal, Y.K., Wakchaure, V.D. A multi-objective optimization approach for design of worm and worm wheel based on genetic algorithm (2013) Bonfring Int J Man Mach Interface, 3 (1), pp. 8-12.
16. Rathika, S.K.B., Bhavithra, J. An efficient fault tolerance quality of service in wireless networks using weighted clustering algorithm (2012) Bonfring International Journal of Research in Communication Engineering, 2 PART 4 (1).