



## **Alertness/Awareness (Knowledge) for the Provisions of Reservation (Studying Degree Students based Research)**

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In the different articles of Indian constitution the provisions concerning reservation have been written, in section 4 of article 16 of the constitution. It has been written that according to any condition of this article, the state government will not refuse to admit the citizens, to any class of the backward caste which have no sufficient majority in posting or under the reservation of the posts. According to the directions of this provision of the constitution the article 330, 332, 334, 335, 338 and 339 of the constitution, the members of SC and ST, are being benefited since last four decades under the provisions of reservation. Thus article 340 tells to provide reservation to the backward class and directs to assemble the commission to search the conditions of the backward classes. Article 340 tells about social and educational backwardness. There is no any indication of caste backwardness. While the Mandal commission was assembled according to the article 340. In which the caste was the basis of backwardness. In this connection the Supreme Court gave this logic that to examine the backwardness the commission did not find any base of backwardness except caste. Thus the backward casts, declared by the Mandal Commission, the reservation began to be provided in the field of education, services and occupations etc. In the modern period the reservation of the basis of caste in the field of education and services, is a burning question among the society. This burning question presented a serious warning before the complete structure of Indian society and its modern economical and political policies. It seems that it is quite impossible to proceed further without its solution. The Indian society was divided from the very beginning to provide the facility of reservation to the scheduled castes on the basis of caste. Now 27% reservation for backward castes increased the caste differences in the burning form before the society. The mentality of General and Non-General, the whole society has been divided. The whole population of the nation is revolutionized on this basis of reservation.

On one side its followers are ever ready in its favour. On the other side the affected group is very much perturbed and against this process of reservation. In the last years the revolution in Utrakhand is an example against this reservation policy.

It was never the strong will of the government to provide justice to the SC and ST giving the reservation. There was only the aim to select and to admit some persons in the special groups

for which their votes should be utilized for the power or to run the government. In this connection the farmer leader of congress late Sh. Sita Ram Kesary said that “If there is no value of vote there is no reservation.”

This is not the question that “Why are the members of such castes which are under the limit of reservation are happy or those castes which are out of limit of reservation are angry?” The question is this that the antagonists and followers of this system both the parties have some knowledge of this arrangement or not. It means they are careful at what extent? The provisions of reservation written in the constitution, have the informers knowledge or not. If they have the knowledge then what are those provisions? To know the provisions is main object of this study. Therefore the present study is an attempt in this direction that ‘Alertness about the provisions of reservation’.

### Research Design

The present research study is based on the studying students in the degree colleges of district Bijnor on the basis of specimen/sample method. All the selected students (total 622) are divided in to two categories i.e. Boys and Girls. The collection of facts for this study has been done on the basis of interview index process. There are one hypothesis under this study: “The students have no knowledge of all the constitutional provisions regarding reservation”.

### Achievement

The study of view concerning alertness about the provisions of reservation has been done through the different the delicate and elastic questions from the selected students for this study.

First of all it was attempted to know the views of the knowledge of provision concerning reservation. Concerning if the datas are show in table No. 1

**Table. 1**  
**The Knowledge of Provisions Concerning Reservation**

Knowledge of Provisions	Number of the Information					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
Yes	150	43.10	74	27.0	224	36.01
No	198	56.90	200	72.99	398	63.99
Total	348	100.00	274	100.00	622	100.00

The datas of Table No. 1 indicate concerning provisions of reservation to the informers. The datas clear that mostly (63.99%) informers have no any knowledge of the provisions concerning reservation. Only 36.01% informers know the provisions of reservation which are written in the constitution. The number of boys informers is more than girls informers, who have the knowledge of the provisions. It clears that boys informers are more careful comparatively girls informers.

### The Researvation Provision in the Field of Education.

In the field of education the provisions concerning reservation have been written in article 46 and 29(2) of the constitution. In article 46 the provisions regarding education and economic facilities are written for SC and ST for the constitution. In which the special directions, regarding relaxation for the special education and boarding house, fee, and scholarship have been given to the SC and ST. Thus in article 29(2) shows if any student belongs weaker section comes on merit on the basis of obtained marks then article 15(4) does not prohibit then. He/She will remain in reserve Kota. But he will be treated in general Kota. Instead of it in the matter of recruitment/admission either in the field of education or in any other field, the right has been given to the state government to confirm the percentage of reservation. But this direction also has

been given that the limit of reservation should not be more than 50% and in this percentage of 50% the candidates will remain of every weaker section.

It was attempted to know the knowledge of the informers about the provisions of reservation which are imposed in educational field. The datas are shown in table No. 2

**Table No. 2****The Knowledge of Provisions Regarding Reservation in the Field of Education**

Knowledge of Provisions	Number of the informers					
	Regarding Admission			Regarding Fee and Scholarship		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Yes	150 (43.10)	74 (27.00)	224 (36.10)	150 (43.10)	74 (27.00)	224 (36.01)
No	198 (56.90)	200 (72.99)	398 (63.99)	198 (56.90)	200 (72.99)	398 (63.99)
Total	348 (100.00)	274 (100.00)	622 (100.00)	348 (100.00)	274 (100.00)	622 (100.00)

The datas of table No. 2 indicate that according to the table No. 1 (36.1) informers have the knowledge of the provisions regarding reservation. They are well acquainted and careful about the provisions of reservation which are imposed in the field of education. Thus those informers who have no knowledge of provisions regarding reservation, they did not reply. It means they are negligent in this matter. After seeing the datas of the tables it clears that those boys and girls informers are careful regarding the provision of reservation in the table, they are all well acquainted (serially 43.10%, 27% informers) regarding the admissions in the schools and colleges and scholarship and relaxation in fee which is available in the educational institutions. It is the matter of great regret that the students class which is related to education, that is unknown regarding the provisions in that field. The major factor of regret is that the students are unknown from the provisions, who are studying in Degree colleges.

**The Provisions regarding Reservation in the Field of Occupation**

There is no any written statement is found in the constitution regarding the provisions of reservation in the field of occupations. But the government indicates about the reservation in professional fields i.e. to provide loans, relaxation in payment of refund the loans etc to the reserved class. In this present study it was understood compulsory that the informers have such knowledge or not. Regarding this the datas are shown in table No. 3

**Table 3****The Knowledge of Provisions Regarding Reservation in the Field of Occupations**

Knowledge of Provisions	Number of the Information					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
No	348	100.00	274	100.00	622	100.00
Total	348	100.00	274	100.00	622	100.00

The datas of vacant places of the table No. 3 indicate clearly that any informer has no any knowledge of the provisions regarding the reservation.

**Provisions of Reservation in the Political Field**

According to the article 330(1) the members of SC have the reserved places in Parliament, and in article 330(2) that in Parliament the number of members will remain according to the ratio of SC of the state, who are sent in Parliament. According to the article

332(1) the ratio of the population will remain same for their seats. Which is allotted to the general seats in the state. In any article of the constitution, to any person of scheduled caste it is not prohibited to fight an election on general seat. According to article 334 the period of this political reservation was upto ten years. But this period of ten years was increased in 1952. 1969 for the next ten years.

There is no any reservation in Vidhan Parishad and Cabinet. While in local bodies, Panchayats and municipal boards, some posts are reserved. The informers concerning this study have the knowledge of constitutional provisions in the political field or not. It is attempted to know it. It is shown from the datas of the table No. 4. Which is given below-

**Table No. 4****The Knowledge of Provisions regarding Reservation in the Political Field**

Knowledge of Provisions	Number of the informers					
	In Parliament & Assemblies			Village Panchayat & Local Boards		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Yes	150 (43.10)	74 (27.00)	224 (36.10)	150 (43.10)	74 (27.00)	224 (36.01)
No	198 (56.90)	200 (72.99)	398 (63.99)	198 (56.90)	200 (72.90)	398 (63.99)
Total	348 (100.00)	274 (100.00)	622 (100.00)	348 (100.00)	274 (100.00)	622 (100.00)

After seeing the datas of table No. 4 it clears that those informers who have the knowledge of the provisions regarding reservation according to the table No. 1 and those who were found careful for the provisions imposed in the field of education. 36.01% and 36.01% informers have the knowledge of the provision in political field (serially parliament and assemblies, village panchayats and local boards). Thus the number of informers boys 43.10% and girls 27% are careful in every field of politics which is very low comparatively.

**The Provisions Regarding Reservation in Government Services**

In government services 22.5% for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, 27% for backward castes declared by the Mandal commission are reserved. Which is implemented on the basis of the article 15(4) 16(1), 16(a), 330, 332, 334, 338, 339 and 340 of the constitution of India. It is attempted in this present study that the informers have the knowledge of the provisions regarding reservation or not. It means they are careful for these provisions or not. Regarding datas from it the datas are shown in Table No. 5

**Table No. 5****The Knowledge of Provisions Regarding Reservation in the Govt. Services**

Knowledge of Provisions	Number of the informers					
	Regarding Services			Regarding Promotion		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Yes	150 (43.10)	74 (27.00)	224 (36.10)	150 (43.10)	74 (27.00)	224 (36.01)
No	198 (56.90)	200 (72.99)	398 (63.99)	198 (56.90)	200 (72.90)	398 (63.99)
Total	348 (100.00)	274 (100.00)	622 (100.00)	348 (100.00)	274 (100.00)	622 (100.00)

The data of table no. 5 show the same figure as are shown in table No. 5. 36.01% informers of the whole have the knowledge of the provisions regarding reservation in Govt. Services. It means that all informers who replied in yes for the provisions regarding reservation, they are careful for the govt. services. Where as the question of provision regarding reservation, 36.01% boys and 36.01% girls have the same reply. Except this the boys and girls informers (43.10% and 27%) have the same knowledge regarding reservation as above. The table clears that the informers are not much careful for the provisions of Govt. services regarding reservation. So the "Carefulness for the provisions regarding reservation. We can say in the context of conclusion that-

The number of informers of the whole is very low who are careful for the provisions regarding reservation. Because only 36.01% informers replied in yes regarding the knowledge. Mostly (63.99%) informers are negligent for the provisions. Regarding carefulness the boys and girls informers percentage is in serial 43.10% and 27% and regarding negligence informers 58.90% and 72.99%. In the field of education 36.01% informers indicated about carefulness regarding the provisions of reservation. It is the matter of great regret. In the field of education 36.01% informers of the whole have the knowledge of the provisions regarding reservation. The boys (43.10%) and the girls (27%) informers are careful in the field of education. In the field of occupations the result is Zero regarding the knowledge of the provisions of reservation. There is no any informer of the whole who has the knowledge of reservation. There is no any informer of the whole who has the knowledge of provisions of occupation regarding reservation. The informers have the same knowledge and carefulness in both the fields i.e. in educational and political fields. It means in both the fields only 36.01% boys and 36.01% girls informers are careful for the provisions regarding reservation. It means that 43.10% and 27% informers in every field of politics, 43.10% and 27% informers for government services and promotion are careful about the imposed provisions regarding reservation. On the basis of the conclusion of the complete chapter, it can be said clearly that mostly informers of the whole are negligent for the provisions regarding reservation for the social justice. While the students who are studying in higher classes. They should have the knowledge regarding provisions and all the boys and girls must be alert/careful for them.

The study clears that the informers are negligent towards the constitution's provisions regarding reservation. In this connection it is our hypothesis that "The students have no knowledge of all the constitutional provisions regarding reservation". The study of this hypothesis is the confirmation of it.

## References

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