



RESEARCH ARTICLE



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RESERVATION POLICY FOR BACKWARD CLASSES IN EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

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ABSTRACT



India is a democratic country, here all are equal. But it is only theoretical not practical, original picture are totally different. The economic and social development of the country will be considerably hindered. If proper attention is not paid to the education of backward classes. Minority, women, handicapped, adult etc. According to the census of 1991, nearly 180,000,000 people, that is one fifth of the total population consists of backward classes. We cannot get the co-operation of these 180,000,000 citizens in our cultural, political, social and economic programmes as long as we do not carry education to their doors. In 2011 censuses backward population in India 87,5007800 they also sufferer of this painful problem. These backward classes have many social evils. Removal of these social evils is our national responsibility. As long as one fifth of the population of the land remains backward in this way we cannot become a happy and prosperous nation.

Key words: Backward class, Reservation

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INTRODUCTION

The problem of India's educational backwardness had been more complex and acute by the backwardness of scheduled castes scheduled tribes. OBC etc. This problem not near it was British Raj. The backward problem of the tribes acquired bigger dimension. The problem becomes still more acute. Education, which was monopolized by the socially privileged class of the society in the ancient and medieval period and by economically strong sections of the society during the British period, was for the first time opened to all without discrimination of caste creed or color when India got independence in 1947. But this was not enough for educational equality. A large backward section of Indian society was so poor that it could not avail the opportunity.

Objective of the study:

1. To discuss the meaning of backward class.
2. To discuss constitutional provisions for backward classes.
3. To discuss present literacy condition in India of the backward classes.
4. To identify the educational problem of backward classes.
5. To identify the solution of this problem.

Meaning of Backward Class:

The word backward class may mean differently according to a place and time. Different people may be included with in definition of backward class from the point of view of educational, social and economic



backwardness. According to dictionary of education about backward class that is a person whose educational attainment or development in general is noticeably less than that of average child.

The social point of view, people of many small communities and many upper caste Hindus may be called backward, women may also be called backward from the social view point. But in this chapter, we are discussing backward classes according to the articles 341, 32, 39 of the Indian constitution. According to these articles, by backward classes we mean scheduled caste, tribes, OBC, women and include some Muslims they are minority and people of other religions who are economically poor and are also backward culturally and socially.

Accordingly to dictionary of education minority group is a social group of persons whose race, religion, or ethnic background differ from the race, religion, or ethnic background of the majority of persons in their country.

Constitutional Provisions:

Right to equality, right to freedom and right to education up to class VIII are three rights given to citizens who are safeguarded by judiciary and nobody and not even government can deny them of these even rights. In 1947 India was framed and then the framers took forward the interest of the backward classes by having Article 46 in the constitution.

Article 46 the SC and ST shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Article 15 nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the state from making any special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens.

Article 15 (3) The state from making any special provision for women and children.

Article 16 (4) state can make any special provision for SC and STs and can provide reservation to them in Government jobs.

Article 330 reservation provision is there for scheduled castes in public services.

Article (15) no citizens shall be discriminated on the ground of caste, creed color or sex.

Article 39 men and women will be given equal rights by the state in getting means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work formula.

"Article 51 (a) it is the duty of every citizen to respect women.

Article 17 of the constitution untouchability has been declared as an offence.

Article 29 the right of admission in all government and recognized educational institutions.

Article 30 the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. Article 30 (1) all minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Article 30 (1A) in making any law providing for the compulsory acquisition of any property of an educational institution established and administered by a minority referred to in two clause.

Clause (1). The state shall ensure that the amount fixed by or determined under such law for the acquisition of such property is such as would not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed under that clause.

Clause (2) The state shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

From time to time several cases came up before High Courts and Supreme Court. The judgment given by constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court on October 31, 1992 is considered as a landmark judgment as regards the educational institutions run by the minorities. These judgments are given below.

- All citizens have right to establish and administer educational institution.
- State can apply regulations to unaided minority educational institutions to achieve educational excellence.
- Aided minority Educational Institutions should admit certain percentage of non-minority students.



- Fees to be charged by unaided minority educational institution cannot.
- State can provide the manner of a admission in case of an aided minority educational institution to ensure that it is done on the basis of merit.
- Unaided minority educational institution could have their own procedure for admission but the same had to be fair and transparent.

Present literacy condition in India of backward classes:

India was declared a sovereign, socialist secular, democratic republic whose objectives will be to provide equality liberty, fraternity and justice. It means that every citizens of the country irrespective of caste, creed on color will have his say in political, and social affairs of the country. Equal opportunities will be available to all of them in the matters of education and employment. Time to time we saw different commission says right to equality, right to freedom and right to education of all Indian people if they are SC, ST, OBC or minority. But the present literacy condition is different. This are below.

SC, ST, OBC population rate of total Indian population percentage :

(2011 Census)

SC – 16% (Of the total population of India) around 165 million.

ST – 7% (around 70 million)

OBC – 52% (Around 550 million)

SC, ST, OBC Literacy in India (2011 census)

Year	Literacy rate	Male (%)	Female (%)
2001	SC	66.6	42
2011		75.2	56.5
2001	ST	59.2	34.8
2011		68.5	50.0
2001	OBC	67.6	59.7
2011		80.89	64.64

We saw present literacy rate is not enough for us. Equality of educational opportunity it is only written declaration original picture is other.

Educational problem of Backward classes:

Education, which was monopolized by the socially privileged class of the society in the ancient and medieval period and by economically strong sections of the society during the British period, was for the first time opened to all without discrimination of caste creed or color when we got independence in 1947. But now a large section of our society is so poor that it could no avail the Educational opportunity because –

- i. They were not motivated to received education because of social factors.
- ii. They could not afford the education cost.
- iii. Their words were the earning members of the family even from their teenager ages. Sending them to school was a sort of direct economic loss.
- iv. Primary schools were not to every village children had to walk miles to attend the schools.
- v. Women and girls were socially confined within the four walls of the family. They though if leaving them in the open either for schooling or for any other purpose when they less their character.
- vi. Very few employment opportunities were available after education. So, poor people could not take the risk of unemployment.

Way to solution of this problem:

We know it is a burning problem of our society. After independence to present day, different commission have recommended different ways and methods.



According to Dr. Durga Das Basu about principle of protective discrimination – “It would have been a blunder on the part of the makers of our constitution if on a logical application of the principle equality, they had omitted to make any special provisions for the advancement of those sections of the community who are socially and economically backward for the democratic march of a nation would be impossible if those who are handicapped are not aided at the start.”

Indian Government have been takes many development schemes and programmes-

- i. Dr. Ambedkar National Scholarship scheme for SC and ST student (2002-2003)
- ii. Development scheme for SC and STs (2000)
- iii. Special component plan for SC, ST (2002-03)
- iv. RGNF (Rajib Gandhi National Fellowship) for SC, ST and OBC Students for M.Phil and Ph.D
- v. Scheme of free coaching for SC and ST students (2013-14)
- vi. Central sector scholarship scheme of top class Education for SC student (effective from June 2007) circular for top class education for SC student.

But these are not enough take some more responsibility for uplift this weak society May be these are fallows :

- i. Application of the principle of equal educational opportunities not in theory only, but in practice too.
- ii. Implementation of common school principle
- iii. Continuation of special aids to SC, ST and OBC education and to enhance it, if possible.
- iv. Non-formal education should be widened and made meaningful.
- v. The system provision and administration of education should be democratically oriented.
- vi. The efforts for education of the economically and socially backward people should be raised to the level of a vital social movement.
- vii. Recruitment of teachers, hostel facility provided etc.

Conclusion

Solution of education problem of the SC, ST, OBC and their equality with or others is for off. They are depressed not only economically but also socially. So, reservation is still necessary for them. Society responsible for their upliftment. Awakening to be created in general public for their upliftment.

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