

"Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati's Contribution and Action for Input Reservation Policy to the Development of Backward Classes: Actual Implementation at the 75th Independence of India-Issues, Consequences and Challenges"

Mr. Sunil Annasaheb Sutar, Ph. D. Scholar – law., Department of Law, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra. E.mail-25.sutar.sunil@gmail.com.

Dr. Pralhad M. Mane, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra. Email-manesuk@gmail.com

Abstract:

People in India are divided into various castes and sub-caste systems, and they practise various religions. Most of the upper class is dominated by the lower class. These people are socio-economically backward in their nature of living life. These people are discriminated against, restricted from accessing education, and kept away from social-economic development. These people are dominated by patriarchal social structures and believe in religious, cultural, and customs.

Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati, a social reformer from the princely state of Kolhapur, has taken the initiative to implement a reservation policy for education and employment for society's backward classes in his state. Because these people are kept away from accessing resources, education, employment and the dominance of the caste system in Indian society by the upper classes of society, After the independence of India, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar infused the essence of democracy, equality, socialism, and secularism into the Indian constitution, which encompasses the value of human dignity and guarantees of fundamental rights on equality to every citizen without any discrimination. It ensures that the state treats all citizens equally and allows equality of status with input from the reservation policy for the development of society's backward classes in terms of social and economic aspects, as well as opportunity to all without discrimination based on religion, sex, colour, caste, race, and so on. The Indian government has implemented a reservation policy to ensure the equality and adequate representation of backward classes in all sectors of the country's services.

In this context, researchers make a review of all the concepts of reservation, including its importance for backward classes, reservation law, and reservation policy. Evaluate the achievement of reservation goal of equality for backward classes in the context of social, education, employment, and economic development. Identify and discuss the shortcomings of India's reservation policy; address the issues and consequences raised during the reservation policy's implementation at India's 75th anniversary. This paper analyses and investigates the legal aspect in terms of legislative and judicial responses to the constitutional obligation to protect the human rights of backward classes. Highlight loopholes in reservation law and policy. Finally, we conclude with new remarks on reservation policy issues for the development of backward classes and economically disadvantaged sections of society, as well as new reforms to achieve equality in educational, social, employment, and economic aspects. The paper followed doctrinal legal research. The data was taken from books, legal journals, and online media news websites.

Keywords: Reservation, Discrimination, Vision and Mission to Equality, Development, Law and Policy

I-Introduction And Social Structure Of Indian Society:

The Indian society is characterized by a high degree of structural inequality based on the tenets of the caste system. The structure of caste system was originally based on merit (*guna* and *karma*) but later degenerated to an extent where it recognized a person's merit by birth and not his/her worth. thus, the caste system is based on the principles of purity and pollution, which involve the division of people into castes with unequal and hierarchal assignment of economic and civil rights established by birth.

Social exclusion among the castes is ensured through the practices of endogamy and social separation. This community resides outside the village and they had given no social rights and also, they were not allowed to establish their connection with the upper-class community. They were deprived of entrance into temples; even they were not allowed to use common lakes or rivers and wells, etc. Thus, these peoples are suffering with caste system, and to struggle for upward mobility in social, a dignified life and ritual status. The Brahmins in the area of employment in some of the *diwans* of princely states. Weaker section of people is denied opportunity in employment though they constituted a major proportion of the population compared to the negligible percentage of Brahmins who occupied almost all the privileged positions of power. Thus, Exclusion is internal to Brahminical cultural system, and created the upper and lower caste system where scheduled castes, scheduled tribes etc. are part of lower caste system.

These social groups are suffered in economic inequality, educational backwardness from ages, and caste prejudices are kept away from these peoples from educational and economic development by upper class of society. In India social, educational and economic inequalities have existed from time immemorial in different social segments of the society. Social exclusion leads to deprivations and limits our living opportunities. These people were humiliated if they appeared in public. Backward class people remained physically isolated from mainstream society. Excluded from participating in the development process, leave into backwardness and remain under the poverty'.^{1,2} To eradicate the present social, educational and economic disparities which are purposely made by upper class in the past to discriminate and not allowed to access education, employment as people those are belong to lower caste. So, terminology of reservation was introduced to remove discrimination, inequality and to opportunity for status and social justice to deprived persons.

II-Background Of Reservation Policy In India:

“Reservation or affirmative action is the policy of favoring members of a disadvantaged group who suffer or have suffered from discrimination within a culture”. This Reservation means, ‘act of government to under law and policy or grant's or make arrangement in specific subject or area reserved with security, assurance, surety, trust to a particular group or community for their development from social inclusion’.^{3,4}

Reservation terminology was started in India from British rule. The Christian missionaries has taken the Initiatives to demolish untouchability to Depressed Classes, seeking to provide welfare for them in 1850. In 1882, the idea of reservation policy based on the caste system was conceived by William Hunter and Jyotirao Phule, this was effect of conference held in 1932 at London, where an appeal for a separate electorate was made by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and other minority groups, but it was strongly opposed by Mahatma Gandhi, and Communal Award was set for the separate provision to electorates for Hindu, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Anglo- Indians, Europeans, and Dalit communities was presented by British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald. The Communal Award was criticized by Mahatma Gandhi but it was strongly favored by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and other minority groups. As a result, Mahatma Gandhi went on a Hunger strike against this award. In the same year, after a long negotiation, the Poona Act, 1932 came into force and it was signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Poona Act, 1932 brought a single general electorate for each seat in British India with certain reservations.

British officials set up scholarships, special schools, and other programs to benefit the Depressed Classes. Also implemented a reservation policy of certain places in educational institutions for Muslims. In 1921 Madras Presidency made reservation provisions 44% reservation to non-Brahmins, 16% reservation for Muslims, 16% reservation for Anglo Indian Christians and 8% reservation for the Scheduled Castes. Therefore concept of reservation was not to the population of a particular group, caste, religion or ethnic origin. Reservation means keeping aside some places or equality of opportunity to a group in education or employment. It is not necessarily related to the strength of the particular group in the population and if suitable candidates are not available, then it carries forward still suitable candidate is not

found. It is just favorable steps towards depressed classes to build struggles to achieve similar privileges as upper class.

III-Reservation Policy Of Rajshree Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj:

Caste base Reservation policy will provide new scope with enlarging the equal opportunities in education, health, income and employment with are social inclusion in living life of backward class of society such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes.^{5,6,7} In British rule, Rajshree Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was first king of princely state of Kolhapur in India who introduced reservation policy for backward class in his own kingdom from 26 July 1902. The idea of reservation came from Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phule, but the task of implementing this idea was undertaken by Shahu Maharaj by implemented Reservation Policy (50% Reservation) in his state, was the Revolutionary Legal Reforms appealed for cast and abolition of untouchability. Shahu Maharaj has known for the upliftment of the poor and the down trodden. He tried his level best to make education and jobs available to all those living in his domain. He not only subsidized education in his state, eventually providing free education to all, but also opened several hostels in Kolhapur for students hailing from many different non-brahmin communities, thereby facilitating the education of the rural and low-caste indigent. Shahu's other initiatives included restricting Child marriage in his state and the encouragement of intercaste marriage and widow remarriage. He also passed laws to allow the training of non-Brahmin men as temple priests. He also passed laws to allow the training of non-Brahmin men as temple priests. Under the influence of these social-reform movements, Shahu arranged for several non-brahmin youths to be trained to function as priests, in defiance of timeless convention which reserved the priesthood for those of the Brahmin caste.

Shahu Maharaj's vision and mission was not in just thought but also in real practical action in his life. Honorable Bhaskarao Vithojirao Jadav belong to of Maratha community, when he was passed topped in B.A. Exam from Bombay University and first in M. A, LLB. In this happiness and joy, Shahu has distributed sugar from the top of an elephant. Shahu Maharaj appointed Jadhav as top most post of his kingdom 'Assistant Sarsubhe', which is the equivalent of today's District Magistrate., mostly this occupied by only Brahmin's.^{8,9}

IV-Constitution Of India And Reservation:

No democratic society can survive keeping a vast majority of its population away from participating in socio-economic processes on bases of religion or caste system. After independent of India, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar architect of Indian constitution input the essence of Democracy, Equality, Socialism, and Secularism in Indian constitution, and encompasses the value of human dignity and guarantees of fundamental rights on equality to every citizens without any discrimination. Preamble signify security in justice, social, economic and political. It is instrument to provide social, economic, political justice for weaker section of society in form of reservation. Constitution of India put the obligation on the state for equal protection and treatment to all citizens equally and allows equality of status in similar conditions and circumstances. Dr. Ambedkar, the notion of reservation was included in the Constitution to development of specific caste and creed, based reservation as one of the methods of achieving social-economic development of backward classes of people, only Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) to bring equality of opportunity and equal socio-economic status in India who are deprived of adequate opportunity and equal treatment from upper class of society.

The Article 341 and, Article 342 of the Indian Constitution provides specific representations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. While, Article 46 directs the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the SCs/STs. The Part 16 of constitution make special provision for of Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indian community to Representation in the House of the People, the Legislative Assemblies of the States ; in services and posts Special provision in certain services respectively and educational grants.¹⁰ in 1951, state of Madras provided caste based

reservation in medical and engineering colleges Supreme court was has set aside this policy as violative of constitution and social policy.¹¹ Then, to brought reservation policy in process, Indian Government brought first constitutional amendment, which introduced Clause (4) in Article 15, enabling Government to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Government has put 22.5% of seats are reserved, where 15% for Scheduled Caste (SC) and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribe (ST) in educational and employment in government services. To establishment of National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for their social economic development in respect to education and employment. To investigate the conditions of backward classes to representation of particular backward class.¹² But, In the year 1962, State of Karnataka introduced reservation for admission in educational institutions where, reservation was set as Backward and More backward classes i.e., 50% and Scheduled castes 15%, Scheduled tribes 3%. Thus total 68% seats were reserved, and reservations was reaching the level at 68 %. The validity of reservation was challenged, Court held that sub classification made by order between backward and more backward was not justified under Article 15 (4). And the ‘caste’ shall not be the sole basis for determining the backwardness. ‘Backwardness’ must be social and educational and not either social or educational. The “the quantum of reservation should normally be less than 50 %”.¹³ To government further investigation for criteria to specify the socially and educationally backwardness of classes. So that get proper and suitable social-education development to backward classes of society.

V-Mandal Commission:

President of India formed a commission for socially and educationally backward classes under the Chairmanship of B.P. Mandal. The commission was popularly known as Mandal Commission. The Mandal Commission proposed 27% of the total seats for government jobs were reserved for approximately 52% of the OBCs (Other Backward Classes) population in the Country. OBCs includes the list of 3743 castes and underprivileged depressed backward classes include the list of 2108 castes.¹⁴ Indian Constitution, clause (4) was introduced the reservation policy for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Schedule Tribes (STs). In the year 1991, by the recommendation of the Mandal Commission, OBCs was included in the scope of reservation policy. Under “Article 340” of the Indian Constitution, precedence can map the backwardness of backward community, assignee particular reservation for them.

With the Recommendation of commission, in 1991 Government has made two reservation policy, one reservation of 10% of jobs for economically weaker section of higher castes and second Preference of 27% quota for economically weaker section among the OBCs and 5% for 10% to economically backward classes.¹⁵ While implementation of Mandal Commission was challenged before the Hon’ble Supreme Court. court has nullified the reservation policy 10% additional reservation for economically weaker section but it upheld the 27% reservation for the OBCs as constitutionally valid. and, stated that the quantum of reservations must always be kept below 50%, though the ceiling can be breached in exceptional circumstances, arising out of the inherent great diversity of this country and the people and it may so happen that in far-flung and remote areas the population inhabiting those areas might, on account of their being out of the main stream of national life need to be treated in a different way, extreme caution and by making out a special case to breach the ceiling of 50%.

VI-Ceiling Of Reservation Up To 50% And Various Amendments About Reservation:

Reservation cannot put on bases of economic condition. And gave direction to the Government to form permanent bodies at both national and state level to deal with issues relating to backward classes of society. Court has set up the limits of the state’s powers: The ceiling of 50% quota, the concept of “social backwardness”, and prescribed 11 indicators to ascertain backwardness. It also established the concept of qualitative exclusion, such as “creamy layer”. This is applying only to OBCs and not to SCs and STs.^{16,17} In compliance

with the directions of Supreme court the constitutional 102nd amendment introduced Article 338 B to with setting of a National Commission for Backward Classes as a constitutional body to look into Concern to job for SCs-STsand OBCsin government service. While, implementation of reservation to SCs,STs. K.S. Jagannathan case Court held that Article 335 of the Constitution, which provides for the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be taken into consideration in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State, itself requires that this should be done consistently with the maintenance of the Government and the functioning of its Services should be carried out properly and efficiently. And permissibility of candidate will be consistent to efficiency, performance and duty with service.¹⁸

Indian Government has made various amendment for job for SCs-STs classes. The 77th amendment act 1995, Article 16(4A) had been inserted into the Constitution, which The State can make any provision for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. The 81st Amendment Act 2000, the government had also inserted Article 16(4B) into the Constitution, which State may consider any unfilled vacancies of a year which are reserved for being filled up in that year separate class of vacancies to be filled up in any succeeding year or years and such class of vacancies shall not be considered together with the vacancies of the year in which they are being filled up for determining the ceiling of fifty percent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year”. and the 82 Amendment Act further added a clause to Article 335 “...nothing in this article shall prevent in making of any provision in favor of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of services or posts.”

85th Amendment Act 2001- “In article 16 of the Constitution, in clause (4A), for the words Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation in matters of promotion, with consequential seniority, to any class or classes of posts in the services under the State in favor of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which, in the opinion of the State, are not adequately represented in the services under the State.” Articles 16(4A), and 16(4B) (that set out certain conditions and standard for the State to implement corrective measures with carrying forward of vacancies reserved for backward classes such as OBCs/SCs/STs). Indian Parliament’s has made decision to extend reservations in promotions of job for SCs-STs. In this context, Supreme court laid down certain condition prior to granting a SCs/STs a reservation in promotion in job for SCs and STs which made it difficult for the Central and State Governments to grant such reservations. Court has ruled that if the state wishes to make a provision for reservation in promotions for SCs/STs, state will be collected quantifiable data showing backwardness of a particular class. Prove inadequacy of representation of that class in public employment and a reservation in promotion would not affect the overall efficiency of public administration,²² ruled that reservations in appointments, granted to the State by Article 16(4), do not apply to promotions. Article 16(4A) enables the State to make any law regarding reservation in promotion for SCs/STs. Article 16(4B) provides that reserved promotion posts for SCs/STs that remain unfilled, can be carried forward to the subsequent year. Article 16 (4B) also ensures that the ceiling on the reservation quota — capped at 50% by Indra Sawhney — for these carried forward unfilled posts does not apply to subsequent years.

Article 335 mandates that reservations have to be balanced with the ‘maintenance of efficiency’. The 2001 Amendment to Article 335 clarified that the Article will not apply to the State relaxing evaluation standards ‘in matters of promotion’.¹⁹ Responding to the government’s appeal for reconsidering the 2006 Nagaraj judgement, the Supreme Court held that states need not collect quantifiable data on the backwardness of SCs and STs for giving quota in job promotions.²⁰ Same way, Madhya Pradesh Government provided reservation in promotion to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the public department by the Madhya Pradesh Public Services (Promotion) Rules, 2002. This rule was having been

challenged in the Madhya Pradesh High Court. Court has criticized the decision as an ultra-vires action and equality. The government's actions have violated the principle of law laid down in the M. Nagaraj Case. And, responding to the writ petitions, court has quashed the Madhya Pradesh Public Services (Promotion) Rules, 2002 which against the public policy.²¹

VII-Reservation To Ews By Central Government:

To establishment of National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and National Commission for other backward classes for their social economic development in respect to education and employment. To investigate the conditions of backward classes to representation of particular backwardness. Similarly, the article 342 A empower the President to draw up a "Central List" of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs); and defining the term SEBCs for the purposes of the Constitution. Thus, with the Constitution 103rd Amendment Act, 2019, 10% reservation was provided in educational institutions and Government jobs for "Economically Weaker Sections" (EWS), an unreserved category.

VIII- Maratha Reservation And Constitutional Issues:

In this context, The Maratha community in Maharashtra raise demand for reservation as SEBCs but, when the demand for reservation for Marathas first came in 1981, when Mathadi Labor Union leader Anna Saheb Patil took out a Morcha (demonstration) in Mumbai for the demand. But after the death of Patil, the issue was put on the back burner. Further, the implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations in late 1980s revived the demand for Maratha quota in jobs and education. But three times Central Commissions and State Commissions were rejecting the demand of Maratha reservation respectively. In 1997, a major agitation for Maratha reservation in government jobs and educational institutions was organized by the Maratha Mahasangh and the Maratha Seva Sangh.

In 2000, the issue was once again raised by some NCP leaders. Over the years, the demand gathered momentum as political parties too supported the demand. Some of them included it in their election manifestos. The big push to the Maratha reservation movement came in the run up to the 2014 Maharashtra Assembly election. The Congress-NCP government led by Prithvi raj Chavan accorded 16% reservation for the Marathas. An additional quota of 5% was given to the Muslims in jobs and education.

Maharashtra government setup special committee in the year 2014 under sitting Minister, and Justice (Retd) Gaikwad as Chairman of the State Backward Classes Commission, after detailed analysis the issuer of reservation said that Maratha community is socially and educationally backward, and recommended for reservation. Which recommended for reservation in favor of Maratha community. The State Government passed laws in the year 2018, declaring Maratha community as SEBC with providing 16 % reservation to Maratha and in the process, government cross the ceiling of 50 % of reservation.^{22,23}

This was challenged before the Bombay High Court, which in its decision upheld the validity of these Acts with marginal reduction of the quantum of reservation to 12%, 13%. With Appeals were filed against this decision before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Supreme Court has declared the Maratha quota law was unconstitutional. It quashed the Socially and Economically Backward Classes Act, 2018.

The Supreme Court unanimously agreed that there was no need to re-visit the 1992 Indira Sawhney judgment which fixed the reservation limit at 50%. The Maratha quota law breached this limit. The Supreme Court held that separate reservation for the Maratha community violated Articles 14 (Right to Equality) and 21 (due process of law), Stated that after 102nd Amendment to the Constitution, the States no more have the power to identify SEBCs, the said 102nd Amendment was also challenged before the Supreme Court, on the ground that by depriving the States of their power to identify and notify SEBCs within their State and by vesting such power solely with the Union Government under Article 342, the amendment is an affront on the basic structure of the constitution, viz., federalism and hence deserves to be struck down.²⁴ Meanwhile, on the legal front, the state government filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court in December 2016 justifying the reservation for Marathas

arguing that it did not violate constitutional provisions. Maharashtra law which provides reservation benefits to the Maratha community taking the quota limit in the State in excess of 50%, as unconstitutional.

The Bench led by Justice Ashok Bhushan found there was no “exceptional circumstances” or “extraordinary situation” in Maharashtra which required the Maharashtra government to break the 50% ceiling limit to quota benefits on the Maratha community. In this reference, the Union Government has introduced the Constitution (127th Amendment) Bill 2021, to overcome the effect of this judgement. The proposed amendment to Article 342 A seeks to make it very specific that the Central List mentioned therein is only for the purposes of Central Government. Clause (3) to Article 342 A further makes it clear that the States shall be empowered to prepare and maintain a List of SEBCs, for their own purpose and such List can be different from the Central List. and also made amendment in Article 338B (9) and 366. Reservation in education institutes, Indian government, With Constitution 93rd Amendment Act 2005, Clause (5) was inserted in Article 15 state can make reservation for backward classes in Private Educational Institutions. While, Article 19(1) (g) of the Indian Constitution state shall prevent the State from making any provisions for the improvement of socially and economically backward classes such as for SCs/STs and OBC related to the admission in Private Educational Institutions whether State-aided or not, other than minority educational institution. Similarly, Clause (3) of Article 16: Reservations in Government Jobs on the ground of residence.

Article 16 (3) of the Indian constitution is an exception of clause (2) of Article 16 which prohibits discrimination in Government Jobs based on residence. In this context, Parliament has passed the Public Employment (Requirements as to residence) Act 1957. This state that no one will be disqualified on the ground that he or she doesn't belong to this particular state. But, state of Himachal Pradesh, Telangana, Manipur, and Tripura are excluded for a period of 5 years because of the backwardness of these areas.²⁵ While Act of government to extension of reservation policy for further 10 year was challenge in supreme court. Supreme court stated that 70 years have passed since independence and the states have been carrying on so many beneficial schemes and “can we accept that no development has taken place, that no backward caste has moved forward”. It also observed that the purpose of reviewing the Mandal judgement was that those who have come out from backwardness must be eliminated. “Yes, we have moved forward. But it is not that backward classes have gone down from 50 to 20%. They are the indicators that the country has not reached “anywhere near the emancipation” it required for its backwards classes. “The fact of the matter is Parliament should know what is going on in the country. If Parliament knows it is more than 50% and has given 10% to a class of economically backward section, no warrant from court should say it cannot go over 50%.”²⁶ Since, reservation policy is on bases of religion, caste system, social norms and practices, reservation policy are against equality and discriminating in nature. Policies are against vision and mission of Shahu Maharaj and constitutional goal of equality, and bring a social- economic justice.”

Reservation in educational and employment are classified on bases of race, caste, and religion irrespective of their performance. this kind of view and attitude of Indian government could not able to remove caste discrimination from Indian people, but give food and water to developed more discrimination in people of country, and take away the goal of equality of social and economic justice FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of every citizen. as it is need to take steps to empower all people in context to backwardness and weaker section in education, employment with socio-economic aspect to maintain the unity and integrity of the Nation.

Thus, the reservation is created for purpose to set equality of status with removing discrimination from people's mind and achieve the faith of brotherhood in people of India. but, last 7th decades, there are raise the issues about how much percentage of reservation shall be kept in education, employment in government sector for each caste and implementation of reservation policy in real sense also creates issues in institutes and employment

sector. However, the reservation policy was set as provisional for ten years only. But the time limit has been continuously updating for every ten years by Indian government, in view that required amount of equality has been not achieved in the social, economic or political life of category of caste of community.

The rationale of the present reservation system is a true reflection of the altruistic persuasions of the legislators or that of their political interests and or political pressures. This attitude of Indian government has directly established inequality and prevalent in different forms in India, still today. Thus, notion of equality is an arbitrary exercise of power and violative of the right to equality. In India the issue of reservation is not only a constitutional debate but also interest of political nature. Thus, purpose of reservation in India is deviating from mission and vision of Shahu Maharaj's and goal of Indian constitution to attend equality remove the backwardness of peoples on bases of education and employment.

IV-Conclusions:

India is country, have live different kind of religion and caste – sub caste community. They are divided into upper class and lower classes. Upper classes people are dominance on lower class of people, so they are kept away from social, education and economic development by upper class. This is serious problems faced weaker section, social inequality. In this regard in British was took step for their development in social and employment, but on bases of religion and caste system in India. Only one and one, Rajarshi was a first true visionary social reformer for equality and social justice. He was took practical step for development and welfare of backward classes and his genuine contributions to educational, employment and social reforms with 50% reservation in educational and employment in his kingdom. After independence of India, Indian government have introduced reservation policy to advancement of social and educational development with ensuring the representation of reserve a certain number of seats in educational institutes, Government public services on bases of SCs, STs and later in 1993 for OBCs community for their development in educational, employment, social and economic aspect and opportunity in government service.

However, the reservation policy was provisional one for ten years. But the time limit has been continuously updating for every ten years by Indian government, in view that not the required amount of equality has been achieved in the social, economic or political life of people. The rationale of the present reservation system is a true reflection of the altruistic persuasions of the legislators or that of their political interests and or political pressures. The question of reservations on grounds of social and educational backwardness has assumed great significance issue still today in India.

Welfare schemes and Innovative Measures educational area is most significant way of reform in social, jobs and economic progress of weaker or economic section of society. Not on the bases of religion or caste system. To come out of social, educational and employment, it is need to review reservation policies in context of equality, make reservation policy on economic backwardness to access the education who children could easily access technical skill training to them, in which their desire to take training. Under reservation policy, and the weaker sections are provided benefits of education and employment. and treated equally. only in the name of caste system so-called welfare measures. This kind of welfare give widened scope for inequality and discrimination in community and raise conflicts.

In the seven decades since its independence, India have faceting caste base system, encountering social, economic equality and development after having reservation policy. Our constitutional and social fabric remains intact the problem of radicalization of weaker section. Almost, after seven decades, it is questioning that reservation policy is achieve remove the social inclusion and development to inequal socio-economic status to backward classes of society by constitutional framer and Indian government as right to equality is more basic found in the natural law itself. Thus, in state is obliged to provide equal right, not just legally but functionally. Reservation policy is helps to uplift backward class to such extent that they become equal among others while the relevance and importance of reservation for social educational equality could not to be achieve the equality in India, in the debate of how much

reservation shall give to different backward classes community in form of policy. The main problem of social and economic issue often subject of political dimensions. After 75th independence of India, reservation is remained continuously debatable issue in India. Relevant subject of social economic equality transfer from legislative to judiciary and vice versa.

When look to implementation of reservation policy for development of weaker section of society, only one and one Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's Commission and vision was real contribution and action towards development in education and employment for equal status in society and intention to remove inequality and discrimination in different caste system of community.

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