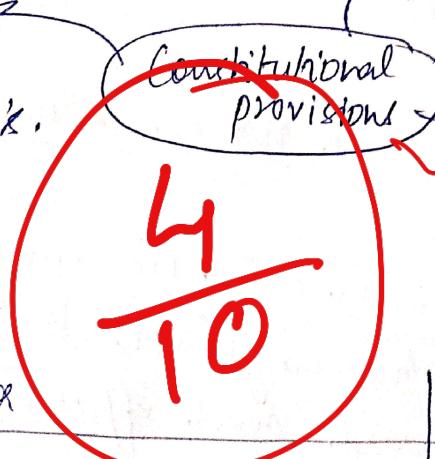


critically examine the recent decision of Maharashtra assembly to grant 10% reservation to the Maratha community in education & government jobs, considering both the arguments for and against reservation policies in India (10marks).

Part III as well as Part IV of Indian constitution endorses in support of reservation policies for the SC, ST and other backward classes that embark a real manifestation for proportionate equality.

A 330 & 332:

representation
in Parliament & State
legislature for SC/ST.



Part XVI: deals with reservation of SC/ST in Central & S. legislature
A 15(4) & 16(4): reserve seats in public services

Good points arguments for

i) provide a level playing field for backward section of the society.

ii) Undo the historical injustice committed against backward sections

iii) Bring in adequate representation of backward classes in services.

iv) EQUITY in society

v) Promotion of women education by indulging more from even backward classes.

arguments against

i) can lead to division, stratification & envy in services.

ii) perpetuate casteism in the society

iii) affects and hampers democracy.

iv) Used as a political weapon for sole purpose of vote bank through cliques.

vii) such policies would help increase gross enrollment ratios as well as labour force participation rate

viii) help achieve a concrete base for SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Mention also Strengthening the Bill,

way ahead: Exploring Alternatives,
Collaborative Approach,
Review and Revision and
Reforming etc.

Meritocracy shall not be polluted on the basis of reservation.

iii) a strong political will is indispensable to find equilibrium between justice to the backward, equity for forwards and efficiency for entire system.

True, Reservation policies conform to the inspirations of our founding fathers of Indian constitution, still the framework requires a robust mechanism to bring out equity and justice to the society.

v) reserves lead to frequent clashes among ~~too~~ reserved and non reserved classes, a political instability in state.

vi) Technical lacunae still persists in policy wherein ~~sub-categories~~ true beneficiaries get neglected.